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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

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Aberhart's Book Outlines His Theory

Sample copies of non-negotiable certificates — the instruments with which William Aberhart aspires to eliminate poverty in the midst of plenty—are contained in the new booklet issued by the social credit leader.

Non-transferable, the certificate does not look like money, but in form assumes appearance of cross between a cheque and promissory note. Actually, its wording indicates it to be an order on the government (state credit house).

In the upper left-hand corner the amount involved is set out. The right-hand side supports the date, and under that is the insignia State Credit House Branch and address.

The body part of the document says, "This is to certify that I am in debt to..........for the sum of so many dollars ....for (whatever the debt may be).

"Please credit him and charge to my account "

The lower left-hand corner is reserved for the number of the certificate, and the lower right for the signature of the issuer.

Explanatory notes subsequent to the outline of the non-negotiable certificate set out that no more money would have to be issued to meet the demand set up by the document; but that the credit would be as a charge against natural resources much in the same way as present government bonds.

Initial Charges

Other explanations, in reply to questions, indicate that "dividends" would not necessarily have to be spent for food, clothing and shelter and in instances where people might curtail living expenses by raising their own products, any remaining balance might be expended for luxuries. Food, clothing and shelter, however, are set out as initial charges against the dividend.

Should the recipient of the dividend squander it, Mr. Aberhart points out that he (the recipient) would be warned by the state credit house inspector and might even be put on the "Indian list."

To the question "will dividends remain at $25 monthly," the author of the booklet answers an emphatic "no."

Some Answers to Questions

If the price of wheat on the World Market was fifty five cents and our Just Price was sixty cents, how would we be able to export our wheat?

ANSWER.—The government would allow the farmer a bonus of five cents on his wheat and they would collect it back by an unearned increment levy on the imports, thus balancing imports with exports.

Will the primary producer, the farmer not have to bear the whole of the unearned increment levy in the recovery of the basic dividends?

ANSWER.—No. The unearned increment levy comes out of the price spread. Let us fix the Just Price on a bushel of wheat. Seed, five cents; wages, nine cents; machine expenses, nine cents; insurance, three cents; overhead, wear and tear, ten cents. Total flat cost, thirty-six cents. Elevator and marketing charges, seven cents; commission to farmer, twelve cents; unearned increment, five cents; Just Price, sixty cents. Thus every bushel of wheat sold at sixty cents would guarantee to the farmer twelve cents clear of all charges, and bring to the Government five cents as an unearned increment levy. This five cents would not come out of the farmer, but out of the consumer who purchased the wheat. It is, therefore, a direct levy on the consumer and is within the rights of the Province. Bear in mind the unearned increment levy constitutes a part of the Just Price and, therefore, will not be taken from the producers and distributors, but from the consumers who have been given the dividends with which to purchase.

Would production loans be issued to anyone making application?

ANSWER. — No. Production loans would be issued only to those who were qualified to make use of the loan.

What would happen if the loan was misused?

ANSWER.—The State Credit House Inspector would have to keep a very close tab on the use of production loans. He would not honor any certificates that were issued except those coming within the jurisdiction of the loan.

What if a citizen squandered his dividends and was hungry or improperly clothed?

ANSWER.—The Credit House Inspector would warn the citizen that he was abusing his rights and privileges and that it must be stopped or he would lose his dividends. If necessary, he could be put on an Indian list.

What effect will basic dividends have upon drink traffic?

ANSWER.—There is no real relationship between dividends and the drink traffic. Discouragement and discontent tend to the drowning of sorrow. Contentment and happiness will lead men and women from debauchery. The control of the drink traffic is separate and distinct from the economic problems of today. Men could not be allowed to spend the whole of their basic dividends on drink, and thereby be without proper food, clothing or shelter.

Stevens is Leader of A New Federal Party

Hon. H. H. Stevens announced on Sunday he had accepted the leadership of a new political party. The party would have for its object a "reconstruction and reform program" similar to that which he had been advocating for the past eighteen months, the former minister of trade and commerce stated. The name and platform of the new party will be announced in a week's time.

WILL BE IN FIGHT SOON

The new party would be "in the fight very soon," and anticipated putting up candidates in all constituencies in the coming general election. He would make a trans-Canada speaking tour as soon as the campaign was launched.

His decision was made during the week-end after a conference with a provisional executive of the new organization composed of Warren Cook, Toronto; Thomas D. Lisson, Hamilton; and Thomas V. Bell, Montreal; "three prominent and moderate-sized business men."

Women's Missionary Society

Michichi Ladies' Aid entertained the members of the Delia Missionary Society at the home of Mrs. Ernie Sprouse on Wednesday afternoon, 3rd inst.

Four or five cars of Delia ladies attended the meeting. The Michichi cars experienced a good deal of trouble in making some of the grades on the dirt roads, owing to a heavy local shower the previous evening.

Mrs. Pauline Johnson of Michichi presided, and after the opening exercises the roll call was responded to by "favorite phrases learned in childhood and helpful through life." These were of a varied nature and proved very interesting. This was followed by a short, interesting programme:

Song by Mrs. Fulton, of Michichi.

Reading by Mrs. Dack, Michichi.

Missionary Play by several of the Michichi ladies, concluding with the consecration hymn.

At the close of the meeting lunch was served by the Michichi ladies, and a social half-hour together closed a very enjoyable afternoon.

Value of Pasture for Pigs

(Experimental Farm Note)

In experiments conducted over a number of years at the Dominion experimental station, Lacombe, Alberta, pigs fed on a straight grain ration of barley and oats, and allowed access to a small field or paddock sown to a pasture crop, made from 30 to 40 per cent. more rapid gains, and from 20 to 30 per cent. more economical gains than pigs fed in dry lot where no green feed was available, and where they were entirely dependent for their nourishment on the grain mixture supplied in a trough or self-feeder. The pasture crop not only supplies succulence, and to a considerable extent avoids the possibility of worm infestation and disease infection, but it also provides the hog with proteins, minerals and vitamins which are lacking when pigs are fed only barley and oats, and no milk or tankage is available.

Experimental results at Lacombe also indicate that pigs confined to sanitary feeding pens and fed inside under what might be called the Danish plan on a grain ration properly supplemented with feeds high in proteins, mineral substances and vitamins, make faster and more economical gains than pigs fed similar feeds under outside conditions in a pasture lot. In a test conducted during the summer of 1934, Yorkshire pigs fed inside on a grain ration supplemented with tankage, cod liver oil and salt, made seven per cent. more rapid gains and fifteen per cent. more economical gains than pigs fed outside with access to an annual pasture mixture of oats and rye on a ration the same except that cod liver oil was not included. The results of this test would indicate that where sanitary feeding pens are available and the proper balancing of rations can be undertaken, there is no serious need for pasture accommodation for growing and finishing pigs of good bacon type and breeding. However, for growing young pigs, gilts and boars, for breeding purposes, or for carrying breeding stock, boars and sows, pasture and exercise are very valuable.

Correspondence

While we are at all times willing to publish letters of public interest from correspondents, we do not bind ourselves to the opinions expressed therein.

To the Editor of The Delia Times

Why Swallow the Camel and Gag at the Gnat?

Now Mr. Editor,—I do not intend to attempt to defend Mr. Aberhart or Social Credit, he needs no defence from me, and if he was in need of a defence there are many far abler than myself who should take up the cause. Nor do I intend to interpose myself amidst these clashing giants.

Mr. Golds, writing in the Delia Times of July 4th, says he thought Douglas was engaged to prepare a plan that may help the citizens of Alberta; he seems to be greatly disappointed and to use Douglas as damaging material against Aberhart.

Now be it remembered he was hired for that purpose, having answered Ufa's S.O.S. call, and this government has squandered a few thousand dollars more of the taxpayers money in an effort to hang on to their swivel chairs, and Major Douglas may have done the best he could to earn his hire.

It has been repeatedly said that the Douglas plan and Abe's are quite different (so is Duggan's), and how could you expect him to endorse Abe's plan? Mr. Golds has pointed out, in a previous letter, that he heard Abe speak at Mechichi and the speaker had said the Douglas plan would not work, but that he, Aberhart, had been fool enough to prepare one himself, yet he complains because Douglas did not support Abe. But according to Mr. Golds' letter, Douglas did not voluntarily condemn Abe. I quote from his letter: "It was only through the commendable action of Premier Reid and Attorney General Lymburn", and when Douglas left, Reid said his Report was a blow to the government. If Abe said Douglas writes a gold nugget in every sentence, he may have been more generous than his mercenary opponent. Untold pain and misery of mind is feared by Mr. Golds in a land where the multitude have already been driven to the wailing wall. The country seems to have been run by confidence men and gold brickers. Mr. Golds says civil war will result should Abe and his candidates be successful at the polls. Now Mr. reader, just imagine, if you can, a province reduced to the position of a beggar on the doorstep at Ottawa, setting up civil war!

But if you doubt we are heading for revolution or dictatorship, or both, I would suggest that you read again the histories of the world's great revolutions and the conditions in those countries for a quarter or half a century preceding the revolutions (by world historians). Perhaps Abe has said people not voting Social Credit should be ashamed; certainly this is a wrong attitude to take. But when it was said, if you don't belong to Ufa and his brood of fools, you were crazy, a fool, and ought to be in hell. No one raised his voice in protest. Again it is said Abe is contrary to true social credit principles, and Mr. Golds offers the testimony of Major Douglas whose writings, he says, bewilder all. Then "it is beyond the power of the province," and yet we have such law operating in the province and getting the money; such laws being put into operation by our great Minos when he was premier. I cite the indirect taxation and denying the citizen the opportunity of maintaining his rights before the courts.

We are living in a land of promises rather than one of promise, so why get bilious about Abe's $25 a month? It is more disgraceful to ignore practicable promises made for the purpose of drawing votes, than to not carry out impossible ones which Abe's opponents all claim in referring to the $25 a month. How could this be possible since Ufa has already squeezed the lemon dry and pinched the peel.

Promises! Ye Gods! In 1917 a government bidding for votes said, "put us in, we will apply conscription and bring the boys at the front home for a rest." One of my neighbors, whose breast was filled with hope, said, "I have never voted that way, but I will now; I will see my boy again." And his wife wept and on we went to the polls. Ten days after the election a statement appeared in the press that a new survey had been made and no rest would be given.

Loads of promises re railroad outlet for Peace River in the voting season. In 1921 if we would vote for Ufa he would put an end to the reckless waste and spending. "The Stewart government is spending 8 million dollars a year." said Ufa: elect us; we will reduce the number of members in the house; we will cut the sessional indemnities; we will ease your burdens and cut this vast expense.

Just before the last election the telephone rates were to the fore, and just before the vote was taken it was said that since rates could not be reduced, there will be no raise neither before nor after the election. Today, if one looks back, Ufa has operated in the opposite direction on all counts.

Then there was that famous (or otherwise) promise, "end all unemployment." Why "swallow the camel and gag at the gnat." Conferences, quotas, pools and puddles, and on the crest of this monument of muddles is to be piled a Wheat Board to be formed out of the same mental material. But after the experience with the goose pool last winter, they did not take a vote on a compulsory wheat board and squander another $50,000. Lately we have had a price spreads enquiry, for the purpose, I suppose, of putting on a hunt for the profiteer, and Norman Somerville, K.C., government counsel, was paid $150 a day and $15 a day expenses; he was paid $32,581.96 for 196 days! Recently the Alberta government has had an expert investigating the defunct telephone at a cost of $75 a day and expenses.

Now if we are going to elect Ufa again to run the ship of State in Alberta, why not push up the black flag and paint across her stern (the Golden Hind) and at the entrance to our gates, "All hope abandon, ye who enter here."

OLD ZEKE.

C. N. Railways Revenues

The gross revenues of the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways system for the week ending June 30, 1935, were $4,251,729, as compared with $4,482,483 for the corresponding period of 1934, a decrease of $230,754.

Grasshopper Menace in District Causes Worry

The grasshopper situation, according to K. Acton, who is in charge of control measures throughout the district, has become alarming. In issuing a statement in regard to control measures, Mr. Acton says:

"The grasshopper situation in the Hanna district is, at the present time, somewhat more severe than the majority of the farmers believe. The reason for this is that in some districts, particularly in the Hand Hills, the road allowances are severely infested with grasshoppers, which have not, to date, moved into summer-fallow crops to a very marked extent. Owing to this fact, I would like to warn all farmers to keep a constant look-out for grasshoppers on the road-allowances and head-lands; and if any are found, to commence poisoning immediately as it is far better to begin eradication of the pest before they actually get into the crop.

In encouraging farmers to combat this menace it must be borne in mind that it is not only to save the current crop, but to lessen the menace for another year, as it should be realized that for every grasshopper killed, it lessens the number for next year by some two hundred.

"Where grasshoppers have come out in abundance in stubble fields, it is well to commence summer-fallowing these fields by cultivating from outside towards centre. In this manner, the grasshoppers in the field keep moving toward the centre, and when the farmer has them fairly concentrated in a small area, he can go in and poison at that time. In this way a great deal of labor of spreading bait is saved, as well as a great deal in the cost of the bait used.

"Also where grasshoppers are found to be moving off stubble land into summer-fallow land, it is well to cultivate a strip, a rod or two wide, between the two fields. Grasshoppers, at their present size, do not readily move across black ground.

"Where stubble land is in crop, and grasshoppers are present throughout it, the best means of control is to poison the field by stripping it approximately five rods apart.

"Poison bait should be spread by the use of a thermometer, and not by the use of a clock. That is, that bait should not be put out until the temperature reaches 70 degrees F. approximately; and the farmers should cease poisoning when the temperature reaches 85 degrees F., as it has been found that the grasshoppers feed most extensively between the temperatures of 70 and 90 degrees F. Also the day should be clear and bright with no high wind.

"Poison bait is available at all times at Delia, Craigmyle, Hanna, Scapa, Byemoor, Garden Plains, Stanmore, and Youngstown."

C.G.I.T. Echoes

The local C.G.I.T. group are feeling very pleased to have received, on Friday last, the Gold Star of Honor from the provincial executive of the Religious Board of Education, making the third consecutive year they have won the badge of honor.

Each member of the group is now entitled to wear on her arm the chevron.

Regina Buries Slain Officer

REGINA, July 6.—Regina bowed its head Friday in reverence and tribute to Detective Charles Millar, city police officer clubbed to death Monday in a clash between police, relief camp strikers and citizens.

Flags were at half-mast throughout the city and stores and offices were closed during the time of the funeral, held from First Presbyterian Church to Regina cemetery. Rev. Samuel Farley conducted the services.

Fifteen thousand persons lined streets in the main thoroughfares as the funeral procession passed.

When beating up the whites of eggs, add a tiny pinch of salt, because this will make them froth much quicker, as well as make the froth stiffer than it otherwise would be.

Wedding Bells

WEBBER—McAULIFFE

On July 2nd St. George's Church, Hanna, was the scene of a pretty wedding, when Katherine Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. H McAuliffe of Craigmyle, and Mr. Charles Webber, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Webber of Endiang, were united in marriage by Rev. Father Prendergast.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, looked charming in a gown of a pastel shade of yellow green silk organdie, with a large picture hat and white accessories and carried a bouquet of carnations and roses.

The bride was attended by her sister, Thelma, who was becomingly gowned in pale blue organdie and carried a bouquet.

The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Edward Deibert, of Endiang.

The church was beautifully decorated with carnations and gladiolus. The wedding march was played by Mr. James Carswell, L.R.S.M.; and his mother, Mrs. James Carswell, sang during the mass and the signing of the register.

After the wedding ceremony the bridal party repaired to the home of the bride's parents, where a breakfast was served.

The happy couple will reside in Castor.

Social Credit Auto Out Of Commission

DRUMHELLER, Alta., July 6 — This town's Social Credit campaign automobile is out of order and speakers who used it to tour the district will have to get some other form of transportation. V. Petersen, an active Social Credit worker, loaned the car to campaigners until thieves entered his garage and took all its wheels.

Export of Gold Bullion

The export of gold bullion in April, 1935, was 278,706 ounces, valued at $9,738,500, compared with 266,736 ounces at $9,321,500 in March and 192,224 at $6,700,000 in April, 1934. All of the month's exports went to the United States, as well as 3,699 ounces of raw gold at $124,959.

ALBERTA

Schools of Agriculture

OLDS and VERMILION

1935-36 Term Opens October 22, 1935

Established 21 years ago, these schools have provided free tuition in Agriculture and Home Economics to more than 8,000 farm boys and girls. No entry fee or entry examination is required. Age requirement is 16 years and over. Academic requirement none save ability to undertake and profit from the courses. Room and board provided in modern dormitories at reasonable rates. Term is five months.

Write for Calendar and other information to Principal of either school or to

Alberta Department of Agriculture

HON. F. S. GRISDALE, Minister of Agriculture

H. A. CRAIG, Deputy Minister and Superintendent of Schools

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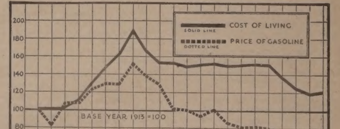
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Hoadley Again U.F.A. Nominee

Hon. George Hoadley, Alberta minister of health, and trade and industries, was nominated unanimously at an open convention held at High River last Friday to contest Okotoks-High River constituency in the coming provincial elections as United Farmers of Alberta candidate

Coal Commission

Personnel of the Alberta Coal Commission, to probe the whole coal mining situation and conditions surrounding same, will be named within the next two weeks, Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Trade and Industry, announced on Friday. He had previously announced that Sir Montague Barlow, noted British engineering authority, would head the commission and would arrive in September to commence the inquiry.



The cost of living, which reached its peak in 1920, has declined; but on the 1913 basis it is still much higher than the price of gasoline. In 1934 the cost of living was 20.7 per cent. higher but the price of gasoline was 28.4 per cent lower than in 1913. The data for this graph are based on figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

LIVING COSTS MORE BUT GASOLINE COSTS LESS

THE cost of living in Canada in 1934 was approximately 21 per cent. higher and the price of gasoline 28 per cent. lower than in 1913. The price of gasoline never rose to as high a peak as did the cost of living. Since 1920 gasoline prices have declined almost continuously to the present low level.

Imperial Oil has always sought for economical ways of doing business and has always passed on to the consumer the benefits of such economies. Imperial Oil operates on a very small profit and in 1934 earned an average of slightly more than one-half of one cent per gallon on gasoline.

Not only is gasoline cheaper than ever—it is better than ever. Imperial Oil research laboratories played a leading part in developing fuels for modern motors. Imperial gasoline of 1935 is a far better gasoline than that of 1913 yet it sells at a price considerably lower.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

THE SIGN OF IMPERIAL DEALER A FAIR DEAL

Tea at its Best

"SALADA" TEA

Be Careful!

On Dominion Day in a riot at Regina, precipitated by relief camp strikers when police attempted the arrest of their leaders, one man was killed, in the neighborhood of one hundrd persons more or less seriously injured, and damage done to property estimated at around $25,000. The news of this happening filled the papers, newspaper's "extras" flooded the streets, reports were telegraphed all over the continent, and cables carried the news to Great Britain and foreign lands. For a time it was almost the sole topic of conversation, and called forth questionings and discussions in the House of Commons. The Federal Government promised a searching investigation.

The Ontario Government is publishing a series of advertisements in the newspapers of that province. One such advertisement appearing almost simultaneously with the Regina riot says: "In Ontario, during 1934, there were nearly 10,000 automobile accidents, 512 people were killed, 8,990 people were injured, a considerable increase over 1933." No estimate was given of the property damage resulting from these 10,000 accidents, but it must have reached a total well up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not into the millions.

Here are two sets of figures—two pictures if you will. Just consider them for a moment.

In the one instance, one man was killed and approximately 100 persons injured, most of them only slightly. Yet the whole Dominion is shocked, parliament is aroused, the law has been ignored, flouted, a crime committed. Immediate government action is demanded by practically all the people.

In the other instance, over five hundred times as many people were killed, thousands were injured, many of whom were maimed and disabled for life, property damage was enormous. But only a passing mention in the local newspapers at the time of each accident, and possibly some casual local comment, but, generally speaking, the public displays little concern and accepts the situation with smug complacency.

Is it not time that the Canadian people shed their indifference in regard to these day by day highway tragedies, and bestir themselves to put an end to such wholesale killing? The Ontario Government says in its advertisement that "Ontario must start 'thinking' safety; that it must be evident to all thinking people that 'this must stop'."

But how is it to be stopped? It is quite correct to say that people must "think" safety; but they must put their thinking into actual practice and "act" safely. But, people will say, in the Regina incident the law was broken. But, so, too, was the law broken in the vast majority of these automobile accidents. Our provincial statute books, and our municipal bylaws, teem with laws and regulations governing the operation of automobiles. Constituted authority has done its part in endeavoring to provide for safety, and to the best of its ability it endeavors to enforce these laws and regulations, but it is an enormous task over hundreds of thousands of miles of roads and highways.

There is only one way to stop manslaughter on the highways, and that is for the individual motorists to stop it—stop it by strictly obeying the laws which have been enacted for their protection and for the protection of others. It is disregard of the law that is the root cause of the trouble.

Motorists must discipline themselves; not be disciplined by the law. It is pointed out, for example, that there were more than 800 bicycle riders killed or injured in Ontario last year. Bicyclists, especially children, are often careless. This simply means that drivers of motor vehicles must be "twice" as careful. They must remember that they are in the heavier vehicle. At stop streets and intersections they must "stop". Instead of taking so many things for granted, they must make sure that brakes, tires, lights, are effective; otherwise serious trouble may lie ahead.

Owing to economic conditions of recent years, many worn out and poorly equipped cars are being used. Drivers of these should be exceptionally careful. New makes of cars are more powerful, speedier, and the drivers of these are under a greater responsibility than ever before. They must remember that the old cars are not so speedy, and govern themselves accordingly when passing such cars. These are only a few "musts"; there are many others that might be mentioned.

Some motorists resent all these laws and regulations. They deliberately ignore "stop" signs, and take all manner of chances while knowing their action is contrary to law. But with the mounting toll of deaths and accidents there is bound to be more law, not less, greater restrictions instead of fewer of them. Public opinion will demand and insist on this. So if motorists desire to be free of so much law, they must refrain from being a law unto themselves; rather they must discipline themselves and not act as if they were above all law.

On the other hand, pedestrians and others than motorists using the highways must recognize that motorists have certain rights which ought to be respected. It is largely through the payment of license fees and gas taxes by motorists that our modern highways have been created and are maintained for the use of all. And accidents are by no means uncommon where the motorist is entirely blameless.

Canadians are reputed to be a law-abiding people. A riot is an exceptional occurrence in this country. Law must be respected and obeyed. But in view of the awful death and accident toll on our highways, there should be—must be—not merely observance of the letter of the law, but the whole spirit of it. In a word, the most important law of all for motorists, pedestrians, and others, is "Be Careful". Being careful, practising safety first, will result in the observance of all law.

Human Slate

Skin Of Toronto Boy Registers Writing Like A Blackboard

Toronto has a human slate. He is John Darch, 17, whose skin responds to a stick in the same way a blackboard responds to chalk.

Take a stick and write on John, and what is written takes visible shape in the form of a welt that can be felt when a finger is passed over it. How long the writing remains depends on the pressure applied.

Makes Ideal Insulator

Unexpected virtues have been discovered in the lowly seaweed. When tightly packed it forms an ideal insulating material, keeping out cold, noise, water, or even fire. Scientific tests prove that a mat of seaweed half an inch thick is more effective than a brick wall twelve inches thick. The seaweed has besides only one-fourth the weight of ordinary insulating material.

for STIFFNESS

Plenty of Minard's well rubbed in soon sets you right. Bathe the sore part with warm water before you start.

34 You'll soon limber up!

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Testing Arctic Air Service

Soviet Aviator Takes Three Passengers On Trial Trip

With three passengers F. M. Kukanov, veteran Soviet flyer, recently took off from Moscow, Russia, on a flight scheduled to end at Wrangel Island, and to cover en route the polar and fur-trading stations of the Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route. The flight covered nearly 11,000 miles. The object of the trip, a test for both plane and pilot, was to ascertain the advisability of carrying passengers on such a long flight, and to check up on the work of the polar stations and their preparations for the coming navigation season.

City In Miniature

A lilliputian city, the model of which is four feet six inches long and 18 inches wide and constructed of thousands of bits of wood and cardboard, has 150 street lamps, each made of a bent pin and a glass bead; automatic traffic signals; telegraph poles made of pins with every cross-arm soldered on separately, and the trees, made of sea pinks, dried and painted. The model was built by a Plymouth business man.

Twenty-five per cent. of the inmates of Holloway prison, England, were committed for shop-lifting.

Seventy of every 100 men in Birmingham who were idle in 1931 have returned to work. 2106

Trade Ponies For Motors

Mongol Princes Prefer Speed And Comfort Of Modern Travel

Princely descendants of Genghis Khan no longer gallop across their steppeland domains in Inner Mongolia on wiry, shaggy Mongol ponies.

Mongol princes to-day are as a rule too stout to enjoy such energetic and vigorous travel. But the real reason is that nine out of ten of these prairie noblemen prefer the speed and comfort of automobiles. For with but rare exceptions the hereditary Mongol princes of Inner Mongolia all own at least one motor car. Some maintain garages with as many as four or five cars, and trucks which rumble across the plains loaded with wool, hides, opium, gasoline or bodyguards.

The makes and models of these royal conveyances vary widely. The eccentric ruler of one minor banner owns one of the prize exhibits, a model of the early 20's. Unlike his more patrician fellow-princes, Prince Ma usually drives himself. The start of one of his royal progresses is a sight worth watching. The battery having gone long ago, Prince Ma's ancient vehicle is always started by being pushed across the prairie by a half dozen of his ragged, colorful bodyguard. The prince snaps the switch, the motor spits and backfires, then with a grin as it catches, Prince Ma clatters off on his way.

Other princes have more up-to-date cars, some sporting even the latest 1935 stream-line models. High Lama dignitaries also usually travel from monastery to monastery in their own sedans, gifts of devout princes or purchased with contributions from Mongol worshippers.

"Bootleg" gasoline, the cheapest in Mongolia, sells for about $12 Mex. per ten-gallon case a little less than 50 cents a gallon.

For Irish Republic

A New Program Being Prepared By De Valera

The proclamation of an Irish republic, repudiation of the Anglo-Irish Free State treaty and the establishment of a union of northern and southern Ireland are included in a new programme being prepared by President Eamon de Valera, of the Irish Free State, the Sunday Chronicle said.

De Valera, the newspaper said, is considering dissolution of the Irish Dail to give him a free hand in establishing his new programme.

A new treaty will be offered to Britain, the Chronicle added, under which Ireland would remain within the British commonwealth of nations as an independent republic. The British sovereign would be nominally recognized by Ireland and Britain would be offered commercial advantages.

The dispute between the Free State and Ulster could be ended by the establishment of a federal parliament to co-ordinate the work of parliaments established at Belfast and Dublin, the Chronicle said.

Study Water Resources

Engineers Now Engaged In Work Over Wide Area

Geological survey of the southern drought section of Saskatchewan is under way.

Recently, 80 senior students, drawn from the engineering department of the Saskatchewan University, started work.

Travelling in 16 up-to-date motor trucks, the survey parties will investigate water resources of approximately 100,000 square miles in southern Saskatchewan and south-eastern Albetra.

The survey party has been organized into 20 sub-parties, each comprising an engineering graduate and two senior students.

The work is being conducted under the direction of Dr. B. R. MacKay, Dominion geologist, and the area extends from the Manitoba boundary west to near Lethbridge, and from the international boundary north to near Saskatoon.

Empty House Costly

Manor Heath, one of the most famous mansions of Halifax, England, and the house in which the King and Queen resided in 1912, has been standing empty since the city bought it for $92,500, five and one-half years ago. It has been estimated that, with the cost of upkeep plus the interest on the purchase price, Manor Heath is costing Halifax $500 every month.

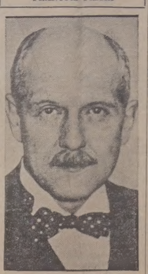
Book Would Be Interesting

The Animal Welfare Society of South Africa is desirous of publishing in booklet form, for the use of congregations of all denominations on Animal Sunday, a collection of suitable hymns in English and Afrikaans. The assistance of the public is invited, and prizes of ten dollars are offered for the best hymns submitted in each language.

Watches in polished walnut or mahogany cases are now vogue in London.

Sylvania is about 100 miles south-east of Prince Albert.

FRANCOIS PIETRI



Former French Minister of the Navy, who was one of the political leaders called by President Lebrun to help form a government from the political chaos in Paris.

Must Have General Knowledge

Recruits To Metropolitan Police Have Tricky Test

Somebody should revise that song, one line of which runs "If you want to know the time ask a policeman!" These days it does not go nearly far enough in London.

For instance—do you want to know the advantages of the hire purchase system to the buyer? Or to the seller? If you are at all curious about it—ask a policeman.

Or do you want to know why a steel ship floats? Ask a policeman.

If in an unduly enquiring mood you can ask the same constable why a fire burns more rapidly if a newspaper is placed in front of it. why a steam engine has a fly-wheel; why tinned goods remain in good condition for a considerable time; why lead is commonly used for water pipes in houses.

Or being of a more sporting than scientific frame of mind, ask the same constable to describe to you what is meant by a knock-out, evens on the field, a stymie, catching a crab or body-line bowling.

The new policeman will be able to answer you with ease on each or all of these posers, and a good many others beside.

The reason? Well, these were some of the questions given to recruits to the Metropolitan force, and they were only allowed an hour in which to answer them.

There were more, even more tricky, but the above is a good sample.

Astronomer Views Sun Spots

These Spectacles Resemble Large Whirlpools Of Flame

Whirlpools of flame, large enough to swallow up the earth, are marching across the face of the sun.

Clouds stayed away from the sun long enough recently to give H. S. McClung, Regina optometrist and amateur astronomer, and visitors a glimpse of the sun spots.

The spots at present consist of a group of three or four near one edge of the sun's face and a single large one near the oppostie side of the 850,000-mile wide disk.

Sun spots, similar to cyclonic disturbances in the earth's atmosphere, are whirlpools or whirlwinds in the brilliant outer envelopes of the sun, exposing the darker inner portion.

About two years ago a period of sun spot activity was entered and the activity will last for about another nine years.

Some persons attribute disturbed weather conditions on the earth to the sun spots. They are believed to produce, also, spectacular displays of northern lights.

A Plea For Peace

A plea for peace was made at Calgary by political leaders of every creed at a meeting sponsored by the Calgary Women's Peace Council. Speakers urged inquiry into the profits of war, boycotting of belligerent nations, refusing them arms, food and credit, and support of the League of Nations.

Thousands For Charity

Students of Glasgow, Scotland, collected a "mixed bag" during their recent charity-day street solicitations. The total amount raised was $50,659. The only gold received was a half-sovereign, valued at $2.50. There was $30.60 in half cents and $27,860 in pennies. There also was an I.O.U. for $100.

STOP THAT ITCH

In One Minute

D. D. D. Prescription Speeds Relief

It is really surprising to see how Dr. D. D. Dennis' pure, cooling, liquid, antiseptic D. D. D. Prescription quickly stops itching tortures of eczema, pimples, mosquito or other insect bites, rashes and other skin afflictions. Forty years' world-wide success. Its gentle oils penetrate the skin, soothing and healing the inflamed tissues. No fuss—no muss. Clear, greaseless and stainless—dries up almost immediately. Try D. D. D. Prescription today. Stops the most intense itching instantly. A 35c trial bottle, at any drug store, is guaranteed to prove it—or money back. D. D. D. is made by the owners of ITALIAN BALM.

Popular Way Of Saving

People Are Going In Largely For Life Insurance

Life insurance is generally regarded as both a protection and an investment. Of recent years, particularly in view of the uncertainties of life, if has become a very popular way of saving up for one's old age and there are few in a position to do so who do not avail themselves of some of the many types of policies to be had from the various companies.

However, not many have stowed away as much wealth in insurance policies as John D. Rockefeller, Sr., for on July 8, it is reported, he will receive $5,000,000 in cash from his investments in insurance.

True it is that Mr. Rockefeller does not need the $5,000,000, nor any part of it. But he saw to it that he was protected to that extent at least, in case of his fortune dwindling through unforeseen difficulties. He took out his first policy when he was 21, and continued to invest a portion of his savings in this manner.

Now, at 96 he cashes in on the full amount, for apparently the companies in which he has policies discontinue them on persons when they reach that ripe old age. There are, of course, few who can invest in insurance to that amount, and there are just about as few who will live to Mr. Rockefeller's age. But the oil magnate has been a sound business man, who knows the value of protection and of proper investments.—Border Cities Star.

British Mystery Air Craft

Claimed To Be The World's Heaviest Armed Air Fighter

The new British mystery aeroplane "Fairey Fantome," claimed to be the heaviest armed air fighter in the world, will be brought from its closely-guarded hangar at Hendon soon to roar over the heads of experts in a display for the Society of British Air Craft constructors.

The ship carries four machine guns, one on each lower wing and two atop the fuselage, and also a quick firing gun which throws 20-millimeter shells.

The magazine of this gun carries 60 shells, fired through the propellor hub instead of through synchronized spaces of the whirling blades.

This new machine, expected to reach a speed of 250 miles per hour, has been secretly constructed at a British factory to compete in the international fighting 'plane competition to be held ni Belgium in July.

Fast Train

Germany Has A New Streamlined Streaker

Nazis unveiled their latest in railroad engineering, the new super-streamlined "Dashing Cologner", which streaked the 355 miles between Cologne and Berlin in five hours, nine minutes. This was not a record, but engineers claim the cream and violet colored Diesel-electric engine can reach a top speed of 120 miles an hour and is therefore the world's fastest train. It pulled two coaches, holding 81 passengers.

Interesting Facts

Eskimos like butter so much, they can eat it by the pound.

Very tall people are commoner in Africa than any other continent.

The Bible is really a library of 66 books, written by approximately 40 different persons over a period of 1,600 years.

The noisy drone of the cicadas, popularly "17-year-locusts," is really a love song sung by millions of male members of the brood.

Mud shrimps in mud bottoms of ocean bays spend most of their lives digging, using their second and third pairs of legs as shovels.

If all the pigs in the United States were evenly distributed among the population, there would be just about two pigs for each family.

Helium is preferred as a gas to inflate airships because it does not burn or explode, and even though it has slightly less lifting power than hydrogen.

A British company is producing a new window glass, the basis of which is glass threads so finely drawn that a bundle of them is like a wisp of silk.

For The Same Reason

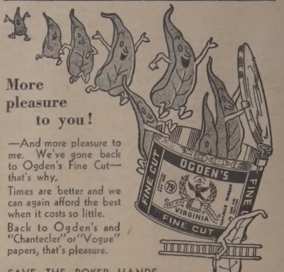
In most metropolitan newspaper offices, photographs of men are tossed out of the references departments after ten years on the grounds that pictures that are old don't do their subjects justice. But photos of women are destroyed after only five years—but for the same reason.

Evidently Liked Cage

A trailer containing three lions broke loose from a circus truck in Dallas Texas, smashed into a ditch and jarred the cage door open. R. Thomas, the truck driver, went for help. Police arrived and found the three lions peacefully sitting in the cage—the door still wide open.

Now is the time one must keep his chin up—both of them if you're built that way.

Bull fighting in Spain is valued at $50,000,000 a year.



More pleasure to you!

—And more pleasure to me. We've gone back to Ogden's Fine Cut—that's why.

Times are better and we can again afford the best when it costs so little.

Back to Ogden's and "Chantecler" or "Vogue" papers, that's pleasure.

SAVE THE POKER HANDS

OGDEN'S FINE CUT

Your Pipe Knows Ogden's Cut Plug

FASHION FANCIES



DOUBLE-DUTY DRESS WITH JACKET

By Ellen Worth

Another delightful little jacket dress—if you're needing something fresh and tubbable for warm days.

So lovely to look at as well as so practical to wear.

A very pretty effect is the plain sky-blue shantung bodice against the navy dotted sky-blue shantung as pictured.

This jacket dress is equally attractive carried out in sheer cotton prints, pastel tub silks, linen, etc.

Few models could be simpler than today's with its sleeveless dress and raglan sleeved jacket.

Style No. 938 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, and 40-inches bust. Size 16 required 4 yards of 39-inch material with 1 yard of 39-inch contrasting.

Patterns 15c each. Address mail orders to: Pattern Department, Winnipeg Newsapper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Summer Fashion Book contains many more smart, cool vacation clothes. Send for your copy to-day, the price is 15 cents.

Hot Weather Story

Toronto Man Tells Weird Yarn About A Fish

Five Toronto fishermen declare this to be a true fish story.

When Walter Sampson, Toronto, landed a large bass at Lindsay it fell on a rock, freeing itself of the hook. Then it reared up and started dancing straight at him.

The bewildered fisherman picked up a heavy stone to stop the fantastic progress of his catch, when he noticed the fish was being borne swiftly along by a four-foot water snake.

The snake glided to the water's edge where it released the fish, which swam quickly away.

China Growing Tobacco

As a first step toward attempting to decrease China's very large importations of American tobacco, the ministry of finance has instructed the tobacco and wine tax bureau in six provinces to experiment with the planting and growing of American tobaccos on Chinese soil.

Carp Sometimes Edible

Although carp are scorned by many fish eaters, according to the Michigan fisheries division, the carp is as edible as many varieties of gamefish when taken at the right time of the year—during the cold months—and when properly prepared

Millionaires Leaving

Heavy Taxation Cause Of Canada Losing Two Wealthy Citizens

The Toronto Telegram says "Canada is to lose two of her wealthiest citizens, and, incidentally with their departure the federal government's annual income tax will be reduced by several million dollars."

"The recent report that William H. Wright, with an annual income of about $2,000,000, is definitely leaving Canada, is now followed by one that Harry Oakes, who possesses an income of nearly $3,000,000 a year, may also leave the country to reside permanently in England," says the Telegram.

"The income tax paid by these two men alone to the federal government amounts to nearly $3,000,000 each year," according to the Telegram.

While Mr. Wright, vice-president of Lake Shores Mines and vice-president of Wright-Hargreaves Mines, has definitely announced his intention to leave Canada, the Telegram adds "color is lent to the reported exodus of Mr. Oakes by his recent resignation from the presidency of Lake Shore Mines."

According to the Telegram, Mr. Oakes has bought a house in London, England, and it is rumored he will take up residence in the Channel Islands. Mr. Wright leaves in September for the Channel Islands and may visit Bermuda before he decides where he will make his new home, says the Telegram.

Rust Resisting Wheat

Scientists Have Advanced Far Towards Reaching The Goal

Hope for development of rust resisting winter wheat was focused by Prof. T. A. Kiesselbach of the University of Nebraska upon the state's present stem rust scourge. Spring wheat scientists, he pointed out, already have advanced far toward this goal. The noted agronomist said the 1935 fungus threat spurred a generation-old search for immune varieties of grain. He is experimenting now with a special strain that may greatly reduce the susceptibility of winter wheat to stem rust.

He pointed to the planting of 3,000,000 acres of "Ceres" spring wheat, developed largely by Dean C. B. Waldron of the North Dakota Agricultural College, and said it would not suffer half as much from stem rust as other varieties.

Advertising Canada

Australian School Children To Write Essays On The Dominion

Australian school children will be encouraged to learn about Canada.

Hon. R. B. Hanson, minister of trade and commerce, explained money voted would be used to conduct an essay competition in Australia among secondary school pupils. A prize of a trip to Canada would be the reward of the pupil who wrote the best essay on Canada.

A similar competition had been conducted in Canada by Australia. Mr. Hanson said the winning pupil was now enjoying her trip to the southern dominion.

Cuba is again buying large quantities of American rice.



10c WHY PAY MORE

Best of all fly killers. Clean, quick, sure, cheap. Ask your Druggist, Grocer or General Store.

THE WILSON FLY PAD CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

Election Is Seen In September As Parliament Prorogues

Ottawa. — Prorogation of parliament was reached Friday afternoon, July 5, when the governor-general, the Earl of Bessborough, gave royal assent to the remaining bills and read the closing speech from the throne.

Only a handful of spectators were present in the sunlit senate chamber when the few commoners who had remained for the final ceremonies trooped down the corridor to hear the words that would end the fifth and last session of Canada's 17th parliament since confederation.

Mr. Bennett renewed his promise to his followers in the House of Commons, that he would remain as their leader so long as his health permitted. The announcement was received with cheers.

When he left the caucus chamber, Mr. Bennett told reporters that he proposed to lead the party through the campaign if his health was maintained.

It was understood Mr. Bennett would take a long rest as soon as he can get away, with Rt. Hon. Sir George Perley taking over as acting prime minister in his absence. With the general election not expected until September, and probably late in that month, there would be ample opportunity for the prime minister to take two or three weeks rest.

"As soon as necessary arrangements can be made for a general election it will be held," Mr. Bennett announced.

Announcement the government had decided, after conferring with the provinces, to appoint a royal commission to make "a thorough investigation of our national health problems," was coupled with the review of government legislation contained in the speech from the throne at prorogation.

The governor-general took occasion to make personal reference to his imminent departure.

Bringing to a close the sixth and last session of Canada's 17th parliament since confederation, the throne speech expressed confidence reform measures enacted during last six months would be beneficial and that the economic council in particular would be an important factor in the "new approach on the part of governments throughout the world to financial and economic problems."

Canada now enjoyed the most favorable interest rates in her history, and reference was made to low interest rates arranged for farmers and fishermen's loans.

"My official connection with Canada is drawing to a close," Lord Bessborough said. "My interest in the Dominion, however, will not terminate with my departure from its hospitable shores. I shall continue to watch its progress and development with deep and abiding interest and the sincere hope and belief that, under God's providence, it will ever increasingly prosper."

Wins Wager For Hike

Saskatchewan Man Completes 10,000-Mile Walk Ahead Of Time

Sudbury, Ont.—Ernest A. Wall, of Waldeck, Sask., the 10,000-mile hiker, arrived in Sudbury, July 2. He reported he had completed his 10,000-mile walk, four days ahead of time, winning a wager with the mayor of his home town that he would accomplish the feat in one year. He left Waldeck July 6, 1934, and spent six months in New Brunswick. Wall says he has the original 10-cent piece with which he started his journey.

New Air Mail Service

Bombay. — The British government's new air mail plans provide for an air service operating between London and Australia and between London and the Union of South Africa, by way of Egypt, it was announced.

Vesuvius Active

Naples.—Mount Vesuvius erupted with a tremendous explosion, blowing a piece of its cone from the crater high into the air. Naples residents were alarmed but the Vesuvius observatory issued a statement minimizing danger of the eruption.

Greek Plebiscite

Athens. — The Greek government was understood to have reached a decision, setting September 22 or September 29 as the date for a plebiscite on maintenance of the republic or a restoration of the monarchy.

New C.P.R. Ships

Glasgow.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships will replace its liner of the older type lately discarded, Sir E. W. Beatty said on the occasion of his inspection of the giant new Cunarder, "Queen Mary," now building.

Rudyard Kipling's Works

London.—Some 310 examples of Rudyard Kipling's early work, published in newspapers, were sold at auction for £230 (about $1,150).

Plenty Of Moisture

Conditions Throughout Canada Generally Favorable

Ottawa. — Moisture conditions throughout Canada are generally favorable to growing crops, says the telegraphic crop report issued by the Dominion bureau of statistics.

Dry areas are practically confined to Vancouver Island, parts of the lower mainland of British Columbia, districts in southern Alberta and parts of southwestern and west-central Saskatchewan.

Crops are late throughout Canada and except where moisture is limited, warm weather is needed to promote growth, says the report.

The report continues:

"In prairie provinces grain crops have made good progress during the past two weeks. Drouth areas are limited. The most variable conditions now exist in Alberta where drouth is an important factor in the south.

"In British Columbia dry weather has reduced yield on Vancouver Island and in the lower mainland area. Conditions are satisfactory in interior points with fruit crops developing rapidly.

"Manitoba: Rainy weather continues in Manitoba and during the last half of the week drenching rains were received over the western portion of the province.

"Grain crops are about one week late and growth is heavy.

"Saskatchewan: Rainfall during the past week favored the eastern and northern sections of the province. Recent warm weather has stimulated growth and crops in most parts of the province have made good progress.

"Moisture conditions are generally satisfactory but rains are still needed in southwestern and west-central Saskatchewan. Grasshoppers are still hatching but outbreaks are very patchy and have been effectively controlled. Cut-worms and wireworms are active in some areas. Root rot is also reported. Summerfallow is about half completed. Pastures are in good condition."

Frown On Seances

Bishop Of London Warns People Against Spiritualism

London.—The bishop of London, Rt. Rev. A. F. Winnington Ingram, issued an order forbidding any church building in his diocese to be used for seances and warned people against the "peril" of getting in touch with spirits through spiritualism. Writing in his diocesan leaflet, he urged them to give up "this unauthorized attempt to communicate with the other world," and described their efforts as "very dangerous, dishonoring to the dead and waste of time for the living."

Address Of Appreciation

House Of Commons Regrets The Coming Retirement Of Governor-General

Ottawa.—An address of respect and appreciation to the governor-general, the Earl of Bessborough, was passed unanimously by the House of Commons. It expressed regret at his coming retirement and thanks for his services to Canada during his term of office.

It was moved by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and seconded by Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader.

Wheat Marketings Lower

Ottawa.—Wheat marketings in the prairie provinces for the week ended June 21 amounted to 1,704,259 bushels, a decrease of 997,227 bushels compared with the previous week, and a decline of 947,005 bushels against the same week last year, the Dominion bureau of statistics reported.

Air Armaments

London.—Great Britain was ready to throw another £5,000,000 (almost $25,000,000) into the pot to keep her air armaments abreast of European air expansion. A supplementary estimate seeking this amount for personnel work and technical equipment will be introduced in the House of Commons.

Radio Commission

Ottawa.—The House of Commons retraced its steps to make a correction in the bill extending the life of the Canadian Radio Commission until March 31, 1936. Under an amendment to the bill made in the senate the whole radio act which established public ownership of radio would have terminated on that date.

Trade Treaty With Poland

Ottawa.—Premier R. B. Bennett announced in the House of Commons a trade treaty has been signed between Canada and Poland. He tabled a copy.

2106

More Work On Railways

C.P.R. Shops To Be Busy With Repairs To Equipment

Montreal.—With extensive repairs to equipment scheduled, Canadian Pacific Railway main shops will work 17 days in July instead of the usual 14 working days, it is announced at company headquarters.

The shops affected are those at Macadam Junction, N.S., the Angus shops at Montreal, North Bay, Toronto, Weston shops at Winnipeg, Ogden shops at Calgary and the Vancouver shops.

The railway a week ago announced impending purchase of new rolling stock and repairs to credit scheme arranged by the Dominion government for the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National.

The extra repair work has made necessary the extension of working days and will bring more work to many men.

Japanese Steamer Sinks

Collides With Freighter And Over 100 Persons Drowned

Osaka, Japan.—The collision of a small Japanese steamer with a freighter on the pitch dark, fog-bound Japanese inland sea claimed 104 lives, a checkup by shipping officials disclosed.

Crowded with holiday passengers the steamer Midori Maru rammed with the freighter Senzan Maru and sank almost immediately.

Rescue vessels, including the Zenzan Maru, picked up 91 of the 166 passengers of the Midori Maru and 56 members of the crew of 85 in the storm-tossed sea. Eleven bodies were recovered, including those of three women and an infant.

MASS BUYING PROBE EXPENSES ARE SUBMITTED

Ottawa.—The mass buying commission cost the Dominion treasury about $475,000, Hon. R. B. Hanson, minister of trade and commerce, told the House of Commons, but he believed "a very large sum of money" had been turned into the finance department from tax-dodgers brought to light during the probe.

The minister said he was not sure of the tax collections because they did not come under his department. He had been informed however, they were substantial.

William Golding (Lib., South Huron) protested against Norman Sommervile, of Toronto, commission counsel, being paid a daily fee of $150 and $15 expenses a day. He said Sommerville was paid for 196 days although the commission only sat 124. The remaining 72 days were occupied with Sommerville "schooling and prompting witnesses," consulting auditors and investigators, although "my own opinion," he said, "is those witnesses should have come without any interference whatever."

The South Huron member said one witness from the west was on the stand only a few minutes one day although his bill was $149.50. An ordinary three-cent stamp represented the value of his evidence. Another witness cost over $150 to suggest farmers be stopped from selling produce on their farms and urging rail-grading for hogs.

The government had no control over fees, Mr. Hanson said. The commission paid its own accounts. When Sam Factor (Lib., Toronto South-Centre) charged the accounts of auditing firms, particularly Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle and Nash, had not come before the commission, the minister promised to bring the account.

NEW PRIME MINISTER



Hon. A. A. Dysart, leader of the Liberal Party in New Brunswick, who, by virtue of his overwhelming victory in the recent provincial general elections, becomes the new Prime Minister of New Brunswick.

New Wheat Board Bill

Farmer May Now Sell Under Two Plans

Ottawa.—The interpretation of the new wheat board bill as viewed by the special committee of the House which revamped it, was explained by John Vallance (Lib., South Battleford), one of the members of the committee.

"Let us take for example a minimum price of 70 cents a bushel," said Mr. Vallance. "The producer would have to decide whether he would turn over his wheat at that price to the board and be entitled to further payments if the board operated at profit or sell out entirely at a higher price to the grain trade.

"The minimum price would be fixed at the start of the crop year. Provision is made that the price would not be lowered during that crop year and there would be no object in increasing it during a crop year for the producers in any event would get the benefit of any higher price the wheat might bring.

"This act differs from the Argentine method in that under control in that country the board only buys when at the minimum price and pays no premium to producers if it makes a profit.

"The new bill is fairly acceptable to Liberal members of the committee with the important exception that they wanted the board appointed for one year only with provision for extending it from year to year if thought necessary. The measure on the other hand makes the board permanent unless eliminated by act of parliament."

Air Liner Reported Lost

Believed To Have Fallen Into Channel Off Isle of Wight

Portsmouth, Eng. — A destroyer and Royal Air Force flying boats searched in vain for a British air liner reported to have fallen into the channel off the Isle of Wight after sending out SOS calls. No trace of the wreckage was found but a patch of oil on the surface about 10 miles from shore gave a clue to the probable fate of the two persons aboard, Pilot Captain Ogden, 30, and a passenger named Grainger. The machine was flying to England from the Channel islands.

Heavy Rains In B.C.

Nelson, B.C.—Damage to highways and bridges has been fairly heavy in the Kootenay and Okanagan districts where rivers and creeks have been swollen to new flood levels by the heaviest rains in 10 years, British Columbia public works officials here said. The Mission river at Kelowna has broken all flood records.

ARABIAN CROWN PRINCE VISITS LONDON



Here we see the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia being welcomed by the Earl of Dunmore, on behalf of King George, on his arrival in London on a visit. The Emir Saud is heir to King Abdul Ibn Saud.

Postal Service Problem

Question Of Preference In Employment And Ex-Service Men

Saskatoon.—For the good of the postal service in Canada, the time has come when the problem of giving ex-service men preference in employment must be looked at in a different light, J. B. Corley, district superintendent of postal services at Calgary, told the postmasters' convention in the Technical Collegiate auditorium.

In several recent appointments, he felt that the demand for preference to ex-service men had not given the post office the best man for the job.

He thought it was time that the ex-service men themselves and Ottawa looked at the veterans' problem in a different light. Most of the ex-service men were aging rapidly. There were many young persons whose futures must be considered, and efficiency of postal service must be maintained.

The convention adopted a motion urging the executive to promote meetings in each federal constituency so that local public opinion might be focused on problems the members faced. A part of the original resolution giving the purpose of the meetings as the advancement of promotion system was deleted from the accepted resolution.

Senator May Resign

Will Leave 17th Vacant Seat In Upper House

Ottawa. — While the resignation had not been received by the Dominion government or the speaker of the Senate, it is understood Senator John McLean (Cons., Souris) intends to resign his seat in the Upper House. Illness has prevented the 88-year-old Maritime Senator, oldest member in the upper chamber, from attending in the Senate last session of this year.

When it does occur, the resignation of Senator McLean will create the 17th vacancy in the upper chamber. Hon. J. A. Macdonald, member of the Bennett cabinet for Prince Edward Island, is mentioned prominently as successor of Senator McLean.

HEAVY DAMAGE FROM FLOODS AND STORMS IN WEST

Winnipeg.—A two-year-old boy was given up for dead as western Canada counted damage of thousands of dollars from the worst storms and floods in 25 years.

In western Manitoba, eastern Saskatchewan, the Peace River area of north Alberta, and in British Columbia rain-swollen streams overflowed their banks, inundating farm lands, sweeping away bridges and driving settlers and farmers from their homes.

Five bridges already have been wrecked in the Kootenay and Okanagan districts of the coast province. The Mission river at Kelowna has broken all flood records, officials said, while at Penticton two bridges have been carried away. The police building at Kamloops is surrounded by water.

Slave Lake, Alberta, residents abandoned their homes to seek refuge of tents on higher ground. Every stream and river in the Peace River country was reported on the rampage, with no indication of a let-up in the flood situation.

A serious situation existed in northwestern Manitoba following a week-end of storms that brought 8½ inches of rain to one point. Thousands of acres of farm land were hailed out in the Grandview district, with damage up to 80 per cent. Hundreds of poultry were drowned, hayracks, granaries and small barns carried away. Gales and hail tore off roofing and flooded stores.

At Rorketon, police withdrew from a three-day search for two-year-old Arthur Godsworth, who celebrated his second birthday recently.

The boy disappeared then; and police considered it impossible he could have survived three nights of torrential rain and mosquitoes.

Though the rain had ceased, floods in western Manitoba showed no signs of subsiding. Highways were washed out and farm lands flooded over a wide area. A Canadian National Railways train was derailed into a ditch by flood-covered rails, four coaches buckling up behind it. No one was reported injured.

A gale of cyclonic proportions wrecked the farm buildings of Alex. Dykun, at Gilbert Plains, where the train was derailed. His house and contents were strewn for a mile from where the dwelling was situated. Dykun was injured when part of a wall toppled upon him.

Employees at the Dauphin, Man., power house worked to maintain a crippled electric light and power service, pumps fighting to keep rising flood waters from the machinery. The dam at the town's source of water supply was swept away.

But on the brighter side of the flood picture was the lush green verdure over the entire western Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan.

Inherent Rights Of The Senate To Amend Legislation

Ottawa.—With important amendments, the senate gave third reading to the measure setting up a Dominion trade and industry commission and to bills amending the Natural Products Marketing Act, Criminal Code and the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.

Pushing through first and second reading, the legislation to establish a system of long term mortgage credit for fishermen, the upper house referred it to the banking and commerce committee.

The senate joined with the commons in a formal address to their excellencies expressing regret at termination of the governor-general's tenure.

Inherent rights and prerogatives of the senate to amend legislation, with the possible exception of money bills, whether or not a matter of government policy may be involved, were asserted by the senate.

The declarations were made on adoption of a new amendment to the radio broadcasting bill which corrects the limitation clauses of amending legislation since the act was passed in 1932. Statements of the senate leaders referred to an undelivered message from the commons which stated the lower house "insisted upon the bill as it left this house being enacted."

Upon being satisfied as to the actual intention of the other house, such being presumably the intention of the government, Senator Meighen stated, the senate found no exception to the course it had to determine.

It was his duty in the circumstances, Senator Meighen stated, "to say that the power and prerogative of the senate—of amendment or rejection of any measure which comes to it from the other house, with the exception possibly on the raising of taxes—is ample and complete and is not at all affected by the fact that the measure embodies a policy of the House of Commons or the Government."

Twenty-two amendments by the banking and commerce committee to the bill establishing the trade commission were designed to make the measure practicable in its operation and less vulnerable from constitutional attack, Senator Meighen said. One of the changes was to provide that here an order to desist was made by the commission in unfair practice proceedings, disobedience of the order would be followed by a recommendation to the attorney-general for prosecution.

The amendment to the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, withdrawing application of the act to British Columbia, provided the bill would not become law until proclaimed by the governor-in-council.

"This gives the government of British Columbia the opportunity to determine what course they will pursue," Senator Meighen remarked in reference to the provincial government's challenge of the validity of the act.

"Perhaps the Dominion government will change its course," Senator Dandurand said.

"The Dominion government is not given any chance in the bill to change its course and does not ask for any chance to change its course," Senator Meighen returned.

Bonus To Be Paid

Farmers Shipping Milk To Cheese Factories Will Profit

Ottawa.—For the month of July, a bonus of 1¼ cents a pound will be paid all farmers who ship milk to cheese factories, Minister of Agriculture Robert Weir announced in the House of Commons.

The money will come from a fund of $1,000,000 which the House considered as a means of equalizing dairy prices.

Primary reason for the cheese bonus was to prevent farmers switching production from cheese to butter and forcing down prices to world figures.

First bonuses will be paid in July, the minister said, through the cheese factories. It would be at least 1¼ cents a pound and might run to 1½ cents.

A New Racket

Ottawa.—The new "racket" of signing books or sheets and contributing $1.00 or similar amounts in anticipation of getting higher returns if additional persons sign, is declared an offence against the criminal code under an amendment adopted by the senate banking and commerce committee. Any operator of such a scheme may be fined up to a maximum of $500 under the amendment.

Grown-Up Scouts

Charlottetown.—Lord Baden-Powell, world's chief Scout, said he was formulating plans for the development of a "fourth division" in scouting, which would embrace grown-ups who have been scouts.

New Tariff Adjustment

B.C. Premier Sees Necessity Of Revision Of B.N.A Act

Prince Rupert, B.C.—Necessity of a revision of the British North America Act as it affects the relations of the provinces with the Dominion was stressed by Premier T. D. Pattullo in a luncheon address.

The necessity of such revision was being recognized with unanimity all over Canada, the premier said, even in Ontario and Quebec and it was important the people of this province should realize it.

Tariff adjustment to permit of fairer treatment for British Columbia in relation to the east and a redefinition of sources of revenue and taxation for Dominion, provinces and municipalities to eliminate overlapping and ease as far as possible the tax on land were also essential Premier Pattullo declared.

Premier Celebrates Birthday

Ottawa. — Prime Minister R. B. Bennett received congratulations on the occasion of his 65th birthday. Born at Hopewell, N.B., July, 1870, he was first elected to the House of Commons in 1911, was chosen Conservative leader in October, 1927, and was sworn in as prime minister on August 7, 1930.

Find Sunken Ship

Midland, Ont.—With the finding of a fire-blackened oak keel near the mouth of Barrick's Creek at Woodland Beach here, it is believed the remains of a sister ship to the historic Nancy, flagship of the British fleet in Canadian waters in the war of 1812, has been discovered.

Britain Making Efforts To Prevent War In Ethiopia

London.—Great Britain is making strenuous efforts to stop war between Italy and Ethiopia. British ministers are reported to be unanimous in a decision to uphold the League of Nations but divided upon a resort to sanctions should Italy declare war.

"The existence of the league is at stake," says the Daily Herald. "If the league stands by, it is dead."

"The league," comments the Daily Express, "must either abandon Abyssinia to her fate or try to stop Italy by economic or military pressure.

"If she does the first the league will be broken; if she applies pressure the system of collective security—which means a collaboration of Britain, Italy and Russia to keep Germany in her place—will crash."

From both sides of the commons members battered the government in proposed cession of a strip of British Somaliland to preserve the peace between Italy and Ethiopia.

Anthony Eden, British minister for League of Nations affairs, made a "tentative proposal" of cession during his conversations with Benito Mussolini at Rome. In return for the concession she made Italy, Ethiopia was to receive a corridor to the sea through British Somaliland.

The tone of the questions which were mostly from normal supporters of the government, were highly critical. They were turned on Malcolm MacDonald, secretary for the colonies, and Anthony Eden alike.

Mr. Eden said, "it is the policy of His Majesty's government to keep the house fully informed of such matters. The tentative proposal concerned a small strip of British Somaliland. This represented an offer to reach a settlement of a situation which His Majesty's government regards with grave concern.

"It was put forward solely in order to find out from Mussolini whether if His Majesty's government made a proposal on these lines it was likely to commend itself to the Italian government as a constructive contribution toward a settlement of the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia. The house will appreciate that it could not have published in advance its communication to Mussolini. Had it been accepted it would have been communicated to the house and the government would have entered into consultation with the French government as a co-signatory to the 1916 treaty."

Says Agriculture Will Continue In The West In Spite Of Any Drouth

Agriculture can be and will be carried on successfully on the open plains of western Canada notwithstanding drought conditions, said Hon. J. G. Taggart, minister of agriculture in Saskatchewan, in addressing a session of the convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculture at Edmonton. His subject was "The Western Drought Situation."

Grain-growing will be the type of agriculture that will be chiefly followed, in Mr. Taggart's opinion, but other types of farming will be followed as supplementary sources of revenue.

There will be a tendency, he thought, to larger farms and also toward the creation of reserves to provide against times of adversity.

Mr. Taggart, in dealing with the problem of the dry belts, did not regard Alberta's experience with irrigation as sufficiently satisfactory to be followed in the other provinces.

Conservation of water for crop production by dry farming methods is the most important way of improving the stability and productivity of the drought areas, Mr. Taggart believed, and he added that with an average rainfall it should be possible to store from four to six inches of water in summerfallow land. This he regarded as generally more than could be provided by any feasible irrigation scheme in his province.

Crop rotations will not solve the problem of soil drifting or any other important agricultural problem in the open plains, said Mr. Taggart, and cereal production and summerfallow in cycles of two or three years will be found the best course.

Physical reserves in the form of seed and fodder should be built up, the speaker pointed out, in any dry country. Groups of farmers might combine, he suggested, to carry such reserves, even though co-operative or community enterprises may not yet be possible.

New methods of making land appraisals will be necessary in view of the present financial difficulties of prairie farmers and the debt adjustment legislation now in operation, it was stated in a paper by Prof. H. C. Grant, of the University of Manitoba. In Mr. Grant's absence, the paper was read by F. W. Reinoehl.

"The farm mortgage, which was once regarded as a blessing, may now be a curse to both the mortgagee and the mortgagor," thought Prof. Grant. "In the future it may be a share of the social dividend, if anyone knows what that means; but whatever happens, there must be new appraisals of land values."

Instead of farm lands being valued only on a basis of their productive capacity, as emphasized largely under the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act, there must be a consideration, said Prof. Grant, of such points as normal sale value, forced sale value, and speculation, condemnation, loan, and assessed values.

Speaking of conditions in his own province, Prof. Grant pointed out that of 54,000 farms in Manitoba, 19,000 have mortgages on them, totalling $76,906,000 and averaging $10.86 per acre. Only one-third of the mortgages are held by loan and insurance companies, it was stated.

After the address by Mr. Taggart, plans of the Dominion government for meeting the problem of the drouth areas were outlined by Dr. E. S. Archibald, director of Dominion experimental farms. Efforts will be made by the federal authorities, said Dr. Archibald, to co-operate to the full with all the provincial agencies in the field, in order to grapple successfully with the problem of the southern prairie region of western Canada.

Dr. E. S. Hopkins, Dominion agricultural husbandman, told the convention that he is optimistic about dry-land farming, believing that it has a more promising future than general farming in eastern Canada.

Some 36,000,000 acres of land in the prairie provinces are affected by dry conditions, Dr. Archibald noted, and to meet the situation thus created a rehabilitation programme has been drawn up under legislation passed this year at Ottawa. The programme is to run for five years, and the first year's vote is $750,000, with an additional $500,000 voted later for water development work.

Firemen Forgot Hose

Because firemen of Ratisbon, Central Bavaria, forgot the hose when they dashed to a recent fire, the owner of the burned building threatens to sue the municipal authorities for damages. The alert fire fighters answered the alarm promptly and took the latest type of fire engine, but the lack of hose left them nothing to do but stand and watch the building burn down.

A new window-glass is being marketed which eliminates indoor shadows. This is due to the fact that the sun's rays, instead of passing through it as through ordinary glass, are distributed evenly. Further, heat and cold are excluded.

Ration For Pigs

The Use And Value Of Pasture For Market Pigs Is Shown

In experiments conducted over a number of years at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alberta, pigs fed on a straight grain ration of barley and oats, and allowed access to a small field or paddock sown to a pasture crop, made from thirty to forty per cent. more rapid gains, and from twenty to thirty per cent. more economical gains than pigs fed in dry lot where no green feed was available, and where they were entirely dependent for their nourishment on the grain mixture supplied in a trough or self-feeder. The pasture crop not only supplies succulence, and to a considerable extent avoids the possibility of worm infestation and disease infection, but it also provides the hog with proteins, minerals and vitamins which are lacking when pigs are fed only barley and oats, and no milk or tankage is available.

Experimental results at Lacombe also indicate that pigs confined to sanitary feeding pens and fed inside under what might be called the Danish plan on a grain ration properly supplemented with feeds high in proteins, mineral substances and vitamins, make faster and more economical gains than pigs fed similar feeds under outside conditions in a pasture lot. In a test conducted during the summer of 1934, Yorkshire pigs fed inside on a grain ration supplemented with tankage, cod liver oil and salt, made seven per cent. more rapid gains and fifteen per cent. more economical gains than pigs fed outside with access to an annual pasture mixture of oats and rye on a ration the same except that cod liver oil was not included. The results of this test would indicate that where sanitary feeding pens are available and the proper balancing of rations can be undertaken, there is no serious need for pasture accommodation for growing and finishing pigs of good bacon type and breeding. However, for growing young pigs, gilts and boars, for breeding purposes, or for carrying breeding stock, boars and sows, pasture and exercise are very valuable.

Regaining Its Popularity

People In England Are Taking To Snuff Habit

Snuff—the "vice" of the fashionable set a century ago, supplanted by pipes, cigars, and latterly cigarettes—has regained a pinch of its one-time popularity.

Tobacconists in Britain report that sales of snuff have gone up 1,000 per cent. in the last six or seven years.

Furthermore, doctors are prescribing an occasional sniff as a cure for catarrh and headaches.

"From the beginning of the century until a few years ago," the managers of a tobacconist's firm established in the west end of London for 200 years said, "we were selling only a few pounds of snuff a week to old customers who had never abandoned the habit. Now we are selling many times that amount.

"Among certain sections," he continued, "snuff has never gone really out of fashion as a stimulant. Modern men in the legal profession, who may have to sit for hours in a court without the comfort of a smoke, frequently resort to a pinch of snuff.

"If you see a learned counsel, or even a judge, making curious manoeuvres behind a large handkerchief, it is as likely as not that he is an addict. There are clergymen, too—and maybe bishops who take snuff."

Women, too, are practising the habit now, as did their grandmothers.

Radium Found In Russia

Radium, one of the rarest and most costly of minerals, has been found near Elendorf in the Narimanov region of Azerbeidjan. Still other deposits were discovered in Kurdistan. Soveit research institutes are now studying the specimens of strata containing radium to determine the possibilities of commercial exploitation.

Marathon Bicycle Ride

A group of Russian students from the Sverlovsk Mining Institute have begun a marathon bicycle ride of 7,500 miles. The route, which lies over the steppes of Kazakstan, the sand desert of Karakum, and the Caucasian mountains, is expected to take them from 110-115 days. The bicycles have specially made tires.

The African gray parrot uses face powder. The bird keeps it face coated with a fine, white powder, which it gets from a curious patch of feathers on its breast. The tips of the feathers break off and form a talc-like powder.

In India, white persons are expected to wear evening clothes when they go to the movies at night.

Fireflies have no particular value, but to devour snails and the larvae of insects.

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Criticism Was Unnecessary

Stratford Paper Thinks Prince Of Wales' Speech Was All Right

The world does seem to be nervous and jumpy. The Prince of Wales was attending a conference of the British Legion when he made a remark about a delegation of German war veterans being welcomed in England, and also expressed the view that a British delegation should visit Germany. We believe the following is a correct version of his further remarks:

"I feel there could be no more suitable body or organization of men to stretch forth the hand of friendship to the Germans than we ex-service men, who fought them in the Great War and have now forgotten all about that."

If one reads that carefully it is difficult to find anything wrong with it; we cannot see where the Prince said anything which should not have been said, but right away things began to happen.

The matter came up in the British House of Commons, and the Foreign Secretary in reply said he neither approved nor disapproved of what had been said; it was an affair of the British Legion and not of the British Parliament.

The speech caused what is called uneasiness in official quarters of the French and Russian embassies in London, and it is stated it was necessary to have them notified in a nice quiet way that the Prince of Wales was not speaking on behalf of the Government, and that members of the cabinet had not been informed in advance of what he was going to say.

It is also suggested that Captain Anthony Eden, on his visit to Paris, may find it advisable to stop and make it thoroughly understood that there was no political significance in the address of the Prince of Wales.

So there you have it. The address pleased the Germans a great deal. It is said they regarded it as a gesture of friendship. They liked it.

We admit frankly and bluntly that we know nothing whatever about the method or technique of international diplomacy, but with that admission we couple the belief there was nothing wrong with what the Prince of Wales had said. What would be wrong with German soldiers or ex-soldiers visiting in England, or with England soldiers or ex-soldiers visiting in Germany? Would there be some great crime committed if they were to visit and become acquainted? Must it be that their visitation be kept until such time as they are sent forth to battle one with the other? Our idea is that it might do much good for the soldiers of one country to visit in another even if the diplomats did scowl and say it should not be done. The rumpus which has been raised about the remarks of the Prince of Wales looks positively childish and it reflects an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust in which there is no international good health.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Wild Mustard Eradication

One Of The Most Difficult Weeds To Deal With

Wild mustard, an insidious weed which grows prolifically throughout Canada on farms and waste places, is one of the commonest and most injurious of the mustard family. A single plant will produce from 15,000 to 20,000 seeds, and a single plant of tumbling mustard is credited with being able to yield 1,500,000 seeds. Eradication of mustard from badly infested land is very difficult as seeds lying several inches below the surface of the soil are capable of retaining their viability for many years without germination. Indeed, experiments have shown that mustard seeds can germinate after having been buried in the soil for forty years. Mustard seeds which have been ploughed under in previous years may be brought to the surface by subsequent cultural operations. In view of these and many other facts, a pamphlet dealing with the eradication of wild mustard has been issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and may be obtained free on application. Since wild mustard seed matures earlier than the earliest grain crop, there is no possibility of harvesting the grain before the mustard has reached maturity. Consequently other methods of control, as advised in the pamphlet, must be adopted.

Steals Bird's Show

A cow won fame on the wireless by butting in to the song of the nightingale. When the dance music on the Regional program in London faded out for the outside broadcast of the nightingale, listeners were surprised to hear the raucous mooing of a cow. The bird went on with its song, but there was more mooing. For the third time it carried on undaunted, and again the cow continued to moo.

"My, I didn't know that you had electricity 'way out here."

"We generate it ourselves."

"I see, 'Ohm talent'."

Charleston, South Carolina, has kept weather records almost without interruption for 196 years.

BEWARE TROOPS



By this novel device the people of various towns and villages in the South of England are warned of the approach of troops on manoeuvres. This soldier is a member of the Queens Own Royal West Kent Regiment, and the words "Beware Troops" are made of large studded reflectors.

An Enviable Record

Alberta Claims To Be Lower Than Other Western Provinces In Percentage Of Defaults

With a lower percentage of defaults in municipal debentures than various other provinces, Alberta has an enviable record in municipal finance, Hon. J. R. Love, provincial treasurer, stated in an address.

Alberta's percentage of defaults was only one-half of one per cent., compared with 19½ per cent. for Ontario, 13 per cent. in Mantioba, and 8½ per cent. in British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

Automobile accidents in the rural regions are currently increasing at a greater rate than in the urban sectors.

Firemen commonly refer to a two-alarm fire as a two-bagger, a three-alarm fire as a three-bagger, etc.

Where Dickens Got Names

Register Of Holborn Church Furnished Many Of Them

The two names Oliver and Twist are entered close to each other in the files of the parish register of the church of St. Andrew, Holborn. James Twist, the son of a shoemaker, of Baldwin Gardens, Holborn is recorded as having been born in 1813. Oliver is the name of a woman who was entered in the same year. The discovery is further evidence of the way in which Charles Dickens took many of the peculiar names used in his novels from the register at St. Andrew's. Mr. A. Jones, the verger, in his normal work, has for many years been compiling a list of names found in Dickens from the files of the Parish register between the years 1735 and 1859. There are now on his list over 60 names of people who probably lived in Holborn during Dickens' stay there. Among other discoveries of the probable origins of names are Corney, Rigaud, Todd, Minns, Mobbs, Wicks, Taplye, Heep, Brass, Badger and Harmon.

Must Combat Grasshoppers

Saskatchewan Minister Of Agriculture Issues Warning To Farmers

A call to farmers to be prepared to battle with grasshoppers was issued by Hon. J. G. Taggart, Saskatchewan minister of agriculture.

"We cannot safely depend upon the most favorable conditions prevailing throughout the next two months. We must make plans to meet the situation," he said.

Mr. Taggart added: "Because of the unusually good rainfall and low temperatures which have prevailed this spring, some people believe that the hoppers will not hatch. This belief is not in harmony with experience. As a matter of fact, good moisture conditions prior to hatching helps rather than hinders the hatching of the young hoppers."

Mr. Taggart stated that all arrangements had been made for the distribution of poison bait, and he urged all farmers living in infested districts to be in readiness to combat them.

Notice in a church: "Worshippers who intend to put buttons in the collection are requested to give their own and not pull them off the hassocks."

A leopard seal is the Pacific coast variety of the common or harbor seal which is more spotted than is that of the Atlantic.

Lions in captivity are said to grow better manes than those living in a wild state.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

VACATION PICTURES



Land or sea offers unlimited opportunities for snapshooting.

With the arrival of really warm summer weather, beautiful trees and flowers, we begin to think in earnest about outdoor life and vacations. I suppose one could go on a vacation without a camera but that would be like trying to sail a boat without a rudder. To say the least it would seem that something important was missing.

When planning a vacation you should look forward to the snapshots you are going to get, for on your return to home and work, and in later years when your trips become fond memories, you can always turn to your snapshots and enjoy your vacations over and over again. Snapshots pay dividends on your vacation investments in continued pleasure long after your return.

There is one important thing to keep in mind in vacation snapshooting and that is the variety of light conditions you may encounter in your travels. Picture taking might well be classed in four groups, according to the exposure they need, and by adopting as a standard exposure for each group, one that is intermediate between the shortest and longest that will make a satisfactory exposure, there will be only four exposures to consider and these can be memorized.

These four groups are as follows: Number one:—Marine and beach scenes and extreme distant landscapes. Number two: — Ordinary landscapes showing the sky with the principal subject of your picture in the foreground. Number three:—Nearby portraits in the open shade ...by that I mean not under trees or the roof of a porch and last—shaded nearby scenes.

These four groups, or classes, just about cover the different types of pictures you will want to take on your vacation. With modern-day film and cameras, exposure problems have been greatly simplified but it is still necessary to use a little good judgment and not expect the impossible from your camera.

There are many types of cameras to meet every requirement of the photographer, whether he is an amateur or a professional, but no camera is capable of taking all types of pictures under all conditions. It is true that some cameras are more versatile than others. One may have an extremely fast lens which permits the taking of snapshots under adverse lighting conditions and if it also has a fast shutter you can take pictures of subjects moving at extreme speeds. Other cameras have lenses and shutters of various speeds to take pictures—and good ones—within certain limits and conditions.

Almost every dealer in cameras and photographic supplies has printed outdoor exposure tables giving details of exposures, etc., in the four classes mentioned above. Ask your dealer for one of these outdoor exposure guides and then go forth with your camera and take the kind of pictures you'll be proud to show your friends.

JOHN VAN GUILDER.

Is Possible To Banish Tuberculosis From The Face Of The Earth

Medically speaking, it is possible to banish tuberculosis from the face of the earth, Dr. H. E. Kleinschmidt, director of health education, National Tuberculosis Association, New York, said in an interview.

"When we say 'abolish', we do so from the standpoint of control. Plague is not gone, but neither does it ravage the world as it once did, because it is controlled," he stated.

Destroying the old theory that T.B. germs are present in every one, merely awaiting a lowered resistance to take active effect, Dr. Kleinschmidt stated that fully 50 per cent. of the youth of colleges and high schools, particularly in urban municipalities, were infected with early stages of the disease.

"On the other hand," he pointed out, "we have isolated communities where virtually all the children are free of it."

This knowledge is what demands of medicine that with the help of the public it drop its defensive war and go out in search of the disease.

"To the present our fight with tuberculosis has been defensive, the isolation of definite cases of the disease, mainly in sanatoria. In the last twenty-five years the death rate has fallen to about one-third and it has dropped from the chief cause of death down to sixth place.

"These facts are leading many people to think that it is no longer a menace. They are dropping their guard," he said.

The only way to go out and fight the disease is to make an examination of all children with the tuberculin test and the X-ray. The test is very simple, harmless and cheap and merely determines whether or not the germs are present, he said. The X-ray is relied upon to disclose whether any harm has been done.

"By this means we hope to anticipate the disease and not wait for it to develop. It is not a matter of expense so much as it is one of organization and public willingness.

"There is no telling where the germs are," he continued in paying tribute to the X-ray, which had almost replaced the stethoscope and "symptoms," in the diagnosis of tuberculosis. "We used to think that undernourished children were the most susceptible to it. You are just as likely to find it in the healthy, well-nourished child.

"Tuberculosis is a germ infection. Not a single germ, but a definite massive infection. They refer to it as a family disease. It runs through families, not that it is hereditary, but solely as an infection.

"A mother, unconscious of having tuberculosis, kisses her infant child on the mouth; that child has the disease," Dr. Kleinschmidt stated, and placed overwork, lowered resistence, and such generally attributed causes as being merely contributory elements once the germs had entered the body.

Speaking briefly of treatment, he emphasized the practice of lung collapsing as "the brightest ray that ever entered the life of a consumptive."

A relatively new method that has been in use upward to ten years, although it was known before that, it merely entails collapsing the lung or an affected part to allow the lung an opportunity to rest. A more radical treatment is to remove sections of the ribs so that the chest caves in and the lung is collapsed. This is a permanent collapsing, and Dr. Kleinschmidt emphasized one fact: "It is not a cure-all. There are cases to which it is not applicable."

Leaf Diseases Outlined

Wheat And Barley Are Subject To Great Many

The leaves of wheat and barley plants are subject to a large number of different diseases which often seriously reduce the value of the crop. The Division of Botany, Dominion Experimental Farms Branch, draws attention to these diseases, so that they may be recognized and proper control used if serious outbreaks occur.

Spot Blotch on wheat and barley is the result of an infection of the plant by a fungus. Oblong, dark brown spots, surrounded by a yellowish halo, are characteristic of the disease. The fungus may cause a root-rot or seed discoloration. The sowing of infected seed results in seeding blight. This disease is very prevalent.

Net blotch—Is found chiefly on barley. The symptoms on the leaves resemble those of spot blotch, but if the spots are examined closely a network of darker lines may be seen in the darkened diseased areas.

Leaf Stripe is confined to barley. The disease is characterized by narrow brown streaks on the leaves. As the leaves wither, a fraying occurs. No heads, or at most, a few, are formed. This disease is different from "false stripe" in which grain-bearing heads are formed and fraying of the leaves does not occur.

As these diseases hibernate on seed, plant debris, or in the soil, control is difficult. Treatment of the seed with Ceresan destroys the fungus. Diseased stubble and straw should be burned. A crop rotation in which sweet clover is included is advisable. Where the crop tends to grow rank, a light seeding is essential to precent rapid spread of these diseases.

The Proper Answer

Messenger Boy Stood In Well With His Chief

When James Gordon Bennett was at the head of the New York Herald he spent much of his time, in later years, abroad. On the occasions when he did visit the paper none was apprised of his coming. One day, when he was making one of these unexpected visits, he was passing down a corridor when a door flew violently open and a boy dashed out, nearly knocking Mr. Bennett from his feet.

"Here! Here!" expostulated Mr. Bennett. "What's all this? What's all this?"

The boy recognized the chief and, very much confused stammered an apology. "I'm—I'm sorry, sir! I was going on an errand."

"Well! Well!" said Mr. Bennett, "If you are going on an errand that is the way to go," and he pressed a coin into his hand.—Christian Science Monitor.

Vegetarian Fish

Cleared Shallow Ornamental Lake In China Of Weeds

The centre of the campus of Yenching University, American missionary-supported institution near Peiping, China, is a shallow ornamental lake. Some time ago it was noticed that this lake was rapidly becoming choked with weeds. Ornamental qualities were greatly reduced, and freshmen raised objections to being thrown into the weedy waters.

Faced with the problem, the business department purchased a large number of "grass fish." These fish, true to their name, are vegetarians, spurning worms, flies and small fry when they can browse off succulent sea-weed or nibble at grass hanging in the water.

Like other grazing animals, "grass fish" have prodigious appetites and multiply rapidly. Within a surprisingly short period the lake was cleared of weeds.

St. Kilda's Jubilee Gift

It is stated that the King is to have a length of tweed woven from the wool of wild sheep as a jubilee gift from St. Kilda, the evacuated island off the West Coast of Scotland. The Earl of Dumfries, eldest son of the Marquis of Bute, who bought St. Kilda as a bird sanctuary some three or four years ago, is to make the presentation.

Servants On Approval

An "on approval" idea for servants is proposed by a woman's organization in Saxony. Under this plan girls who have just left school will be placed "free of charge" in families where a servant is kept, for a six days' mutual trial. At the end of this period the parties may agree to separate—or spend a further year together.

Ancient Exhibits

The British Museum has a piece of iron taken from the Pyramid of Gizeh, which is believed to date from 400 B.C., and an age head of Egyptian manufacture dating from 1370 B.C.

Books Play Important Part

Have Great Influence On Lives Of Those Who Read

Books may play two different parts in the lives of men. They may be a respite and an escape from life. They may build for us the walls of another and quite separate world in which we can take refuge from all that wounds and limits and frustrates us in this one. Or they may be the daily bread of our thought and action, an element necessary to the practical working of our lives here and now.

But which ever part they play whether they are to us the quiet garden in which the spirit dwells apart, or the fuel which feeds the active, militant mind and arms it for its encounter with hard facts, they become—whether we know it or not—an integral part of the texture of our being.

World's Champion Typist

A new conqueror, Albert Tangora, 32, of New York, today bore the title "world's champion typist." Tangora hit 40,585 strokes on a specially constructed machine in one hour to win the title in the International Commercial schools open typing contest. He averaged 128 words a minute to take the title from George Hossfield, also of New York.

Net debt of the world to the United States is $20,645,000,000.

Belief Said To Be Myth

Scientists Say Gulf Stream Does Not Warm Europe

A French scientific fishing mission has returned from a study of the Atlantic fishing banks and has labelled as "an oceanographic myth," the belief of geographers that the Gulf Stream brings southern warmth to the shores of Europe.

M. Jean le Danois, director of the French Government's scientific Sea Fishing Service, who led the official mission, said the Gulf Stream gets no farther east than forty degrees west where its warm waters are chilled by a frigid stream from the North Polar seas.

If M. le Danois' observations are accepted it will mean millions of geography books, marine charts and oceanographic maps—all of which are based on the Gulf Stream theories—must be scrapped.

M. le Danois said the time had come to clear up "the scientific legends which have surrounded the Gulf Stream ever since its discovery by the Spanish Conquistador, Ponce de Leon, in 1513.

"My investigations, which were carried out from the steamer President Theodore Tissier, also uncovered factual evidence proving that the British Isles, a thousand years ago, during the tertiary epoch, were part of the continent of Europe. The River Rhine, at that time, had its outlet in what now is the River Forth in Scotland. Proof of the correctness of our observations is found in the fact that many fish, in some ways the most typical of all forms of life, still blindly are following age old habits of their ancestors. They are not yet aware of the cosmic upheaval which created the English Channel.

"We found that haddock and tunny fish in the Atlantic Ocean, when they migrate to the North Sea, completely ignore the short cut offered by the English Channel. They swim thousands of miles out of their way, around the western side of the British Isles, as their prehistoric ancestors did 500,000 years ago.

"Habit ingrained before there was an English Channel still controls the movements of these fish. Schools of herring still concentrate at the spot where the Rhine once had its outlet in Scotland merely because their forebears did the same thing."

Defies Old Brahmin Custom

Wedding Cancelled When Groom Refuses To Remove Boots

Suburban Vennar Bank, Tanjore, India, was the scene of a marriage comedy recently when, just as the most important part of the ceremony was reached, the high-booted bridegroom refused to bare his feet. The wedding was called off and the respective parties separated in high dudgeon.

It was rather an unusual spectacle to see a Brahmin bridegroom in those parts walk in top-boots for the religious ceremony connected with the wedding. Sastris and priests were horrified and guests not a little amazed. Contrary, again, to custom, among Tamilian Brahmins, the marriage had been arranged to take place at the bridegroom's house.

The preliminary ceremonies were gone through without a hitch.

Prior to the tying of the Mangalyasutra or Thali round the neck of the bride (the principal ceremony which makes the couple man and wife) it is customary to perform a minor ceremony when women touch the feet of the bride and bridegroom and sprinkle water and milk.

For this purpose the bridegroom was asked to remove his shoes for a while, but he refused. "Boots or no boots," cried the groom, "how do they interfere with the ceremony? On with the Thali ceremony or I quit."

"Mappillai (bridegroom) seems to be too westernized. At any rate, he is too modern for us!" exclaimed a wag among the women, adding "what prevents him from showing his feet?"

Controversy and confusion prevailed for some time, the bride's people insisting on the removal of the shoes, and the bridegroom's remaining adamant.

The bride's relatives refused to go on with the ceremony and the wedding was called off.

Growth Of Trees

British tests show that certain kinds of trees attain a diameter of only four inches after 16 years of growth in Scotland or Canada; whereas in Australia's climate such trees reach 12 inches in nine years. when.

Wifey: "You think so much of your old football games that you don't even remember when we were married."

Hubby: "Oh, yes, I do It was the day the Yellow Tigers licked the Brown Bears nine-three."

"When is the next train out of this burg?"

"Twelve o'clock, sir."

"What? Isn't there one before that?"

"No, sir. We never run one before the next."

Anyway babies are intelligent. They know what they want—and

Ran Into Complications

Religion Barred Soviet Mechanic From Installing Desert 'Phones

When modern inventions come in contact with an ancient religion, Engineer V. P. Shishov will tell anyone who is interested complications and trouble follow.

Shishov has reasons for his conviction, for he has just returned from the desert kingdom of Hedjas, where he was sent to install an automatic telephone in the palace of His Majesty Ibn-Saud.

The Soviet government, eager to foster good relations with its neighbors to the south, presented the telephone set to the king two years ago. But none of the Hedjasians knew how to assemble it, so Shishove was called to the task.

Shishov first encountered trouble between telephones and Mohammedanism when trying to reach Taif, the king's home. The only good road there runs through the holy city of Mecca, through which heretics may not pass. So he and his companions were forced to make a detour through the desert.

Then he found that Europeans were not allowed to enter Taif. But by a special dispensation they were permitted to enter the palace of the king.

Then new complications awaited him. Every son or nephew of the royal court wanted to become a telephone operator. Every courtier had his protege. It was difficult to single them out. Each one had his powerful patron.

Finally Shishov selected certain young men of the court to become operators. He opened a school for them. Then additional complications arose.

Five times a day—right in the middle of their lessons—the pupils had to bow in prayer And on Fridays they could not study at all.

Suddenly a new problem arose. Some years before the court had bought from a German company another telephone apparatus. But it had never been installed, because only a Mohammedan could enter the temple where it was to be set up.

A fortune was offered to the young Soviet mechanic if he would embrace the Mohammedan religion long enough to set up the apparatus. But he declined.

So the kingdom of Hedjas still awaits a competent telephone mechanic who embraces the religion of Mohammed.

Canadian Honey

Dominion Is Great Britain's Chief Source Of Supply

Honey produced in Canada in 1934 amounted to 24,269,760 pounds, valued at $2,244,814, as compared with 22,915,794 pounds, valued at $2,009,969, in 1933. This represents an increase in production of 1,353,966 pounds, or 5.9 per cent. over 1933, and an increase in value of $234,845, or 11.7 per cent.

Canada has been Great Britain's chief source of supply for honey since 1931. Provided only the best qualities of white clover honey are shipped to the United Kingdom, says The Canadian Trade Commission in Great Britain, there is no reason why Canada should not continue to hold this premier position.

Four Distinct Types

Division Of Botany Has Separated Root Rot Diseases

The Division of Botany, Dominion Experimental Farms, have separated root rot diseases into four distinct types. These types are known as take-all, common root rot, browning root rot and prematurity blight. Takeall seldom causes appreciable damage except in the first few crops following grass, either native sod or cultivated hay and pasture. It may be distinguished from the other three types by the pronounced blackening which occurs on the roots and stem bases of the diseased wheat. It is common in the park belt and bush country.

Answered The Purpose

Desiring to erect a memorial to Olmeda, the national poet, people of Ecuador raised a fund, then found that one specially made would cost too much. A representative was sent to the junk yards of London for something suitable. A second hand statue of Lord Byron was purchased and shipped to Guayaquil, where it now stands—wtih "Olmeda" engraved on its pedestal.

Sugar Beets And Alfalfa

Settlers on the irrigated tracts of the Lethbridge district are advised not to depend on wheat as a profitable crop. With a steady supply of moisture there are better chances with alfalfa and sugar beets with a fair number of livestock to consume the hay. Beets and alfalfa do well together.

Old Marriage Certificate

Archaeologists delving in the ruins of ancient Ostia have found what amounts to the marriage certificate of Marcus Aurelius, hewn in imperishable marble. The inscription recounts that in the year A.D. 145 Marcus Aurelius, then still only an Imperial prince, was married to Annia Faustina. 2106

GOVERNOR-GENERAL DESIGNATE AND AUSTRALIAN PREMIER HONORED BY SCOTLAND



This picture was taken when the ancient city of Edinburgh, Scotland, conferred the freedom of the city upon Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan) the new Governor-General of Canada, and Mr. J. A. Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia. In the group are, left to right: Lord Tweedsmuir, Lady Provost, Sir William J. Thomson (Lord Provost), Premier Lyons; Mrs. Buchan (apparently the mother of Lord Tweedsmuir) and Miss Anna Buchan, who is the well known novelist who writes under the pen name of "O. Douglas."

Surgery For Jewels

Pearls Need More Attention Than Any Other Gem

Jewels can go sick like people. But nowadays jewels that have lost their lustre or are otherwise "sick" are seldom discarded. They are sent to a gem doctor. One doctor in Hatton Garden treated stones to the value of £3,000,000 last year!

If you go inside the "surgery" of one of these men, you will see lying on silver shovels, wooden trays and velvet cushions patients whose value would make the greatest jewel thief weep. Seated at a small table, entirely unmoved by the fabulous wealth around him, the doctor examining each stone in turn with a special glass.

No jewels come oftener to the surgeries than pearls. Lock a pearl away in a safe or deprive it of legitimate exercise, and it becomes sickly looking in no time. But the severest pearl casualties are, curiously enough, caused by diamonds. The Arabs have a legend that the diamond is an angry stone, not to be trusted with other stones, lest it scratch them.

And it is not a scrap of use treating a scratched pearl like a scratched ruby or opal. A pearl, you must remember, being organic in structure, is built precisely like an onion, one skin surrounding another. The tiniest abrasion, therefore, on the outer surface necessitates the removal of the entire skin, a ten thousandth part of an inch thick!

A specialist gets to work with his knife. Gripping the patient between the gloved forefinger and thumb of his left hand, he presses the blade down on the surface of the cut, and then deftly flakes off the surrounding skin, the whole operation, for which $20 is generally charged, being performed in two minutes.

Early History Of West

French University Professor Securing Data In Saskatchewan

L. Giroux, professor in the University of Paris, France, was in Saskatchewan gathering data touching the early history of the natives, particularly as regards to the mixed races, French half-breeds, etc.; as to the part they took in the early development of the country. He spent two days at the Roman Catholic mission at Lebret looking over old documents and reviewing some of the old records written by the late Father Hugonard, O.M.I. The professor went to Crooked Lakes from Lebret, accompanied by Father Comeau, O.M.I., where there is a half-breed colony.

Have Simple Taste

All Members Of British Royal Family Prefer Plain Meals

The King and Queen share a simple taste in menus, and one who accompanied the Prince of Wales on many of his official tours states that the heir to the throne is partial to cold mutton. Despite the pageantry which surrounded them in Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Kent kept to the "royal" tradition of simple meals at Holyroodhouse. Even at the dinner parties the menus were unspectacular, the Duchess adopting the Queen's belief that a choice of sweets is an unnecessary invention, says the Glasgow Herald.

Crop Forecast System

Homer J. Henney's new system of forecasting the yield of wheat fields before the crop has been sown, as outlined before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Minneapolis, will be studied with great interest by wheat research experts of the Dominion government.

"My husband is mean; he's taking all the cash out of baby's money box."

"My dear!"

"Yes, and just when there was nearly enough for the new hat I wanted."

Value Of Cut Flowers

Trade In Canada Has Attained Large Dimensions

Canadians apparently believe in "saying it with flowers." The value of cut flowers sold in the Dominion during the year ended May 31, 1934, represented 62 per cent. of the total of the various categories of floricultural and decorative plants. Reports from most of the leading growers indicate that the cut flower industry exceeded all other classes put together, both in volume and in value. The total value of the floricultural and decorative plant production in Canada during the period under review was $1,420,010, of which cut flowers represented $876,203. Other important items were outdoor roses valued at $63,284; outdoor trees, shrubs and plants, $202,060; indoor plants, $145,385, and flowering bulbs to the value of $25,538.

The cut flower business in Canada, apart altogether from the multiplication of plants, bulbs, bushes, shrubs and ornamental trees grown under glass, is of considerable dimensions. Over 22 million cut flowers grown inside. Roses are the most popular cut flower; 8½ million were sold with a value of over $400,000. The next favourite flower was the carnation with over three million sold and the value over $100,000. There was close to two million chrysanthemums, and over a million daffodils.

May Examine Antique

Religious Leaders Interested In Glass Cup Found Near Antioch

Religious leaders revealed at London they hoped to have a glass chalice, or cup, found in excavations near Antioch, Syria, brought to London for examination by experts in the British museum to determine whether it is actually the long-missing Holy Grail used by Christ at the Last Supper.

"Experts on the ground," said Rev. Gentle Cockett, "point out the chalice unmistakably was made around the period of the Last Supper. Also, it was found in a cave which at one time was used by the early Christians as a church.

"I hope it can be rushed to London to be submitted to the British Museum and other experts. Experts in Syria appear highly impressed with the evidence that it is the chalice of the Last Supper."

The South African Airways has placed an order for several German planes.

Earnings of government railways in South Africa are increasing.

Goats Follow Gold

Poor Man's Cow Used Largely In Mining Districts

Goat raising in Canada continues to expand in all the provinces. In Northern Ontario, particularly in the mining areas, the goat is coming more into prominence as a source of milk supply for the miners' families. Likewise in the Maritime Provinces, fishermen resident along rocky shores find the goat an economic asset. Indeed, Canada with a sufficiency of grass-grown rocky country producing an abundance of browsing fodder is admirably suited for goats, and it is to be expected that, as the mining and lumbering industries reach farther into the northland, the milk goat will follow settlement. Opportunely, at this moment, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued a booklet (Bulletin No. 177) giving full information concerning the goat industry in Canada and how best to rear goats. The province of British Columbia has the greatest number of milk goats in the Dominion, due no doubt to the mountainous nature of the province and the mild climate of the west coast. The principal breeds of milk goats in Canada are the Saanen, Toggenburg, and the Anglo-Nubian. They appear to be hardy and suited to all climatic conditions of the Dominion, provided reasonable care is bestowed on them. In most of the other provinces, goats are kept as a rule by truck gardeners and others living in the suburbs, but in the mining trail northward in Ontario and Quebec the goat is following the gold. The goat has been well-named the poor man's cow, for not only is its milk of high dietetic value but every year in Canada sees an increase of commercial dairy products made from goat's milk.

Moving Picture Coach

Good Program Is Given On Trains In England

The cinema coach has come to stay. Experience of it in service on the King's Cross-Leeds expresses has indicated that it is meeting a real demand in England.

The program is varied twice weekly and includes a news reel, a film of topical and educational interest, a Mickey Mouse cartoon and other items such as are exhibited in most news theatres.

Three performances are given in each direction between London and Leeds, and already 400 passengers have availed themselves of the opportunity to while away the time while the train has been speeding along at anything up to 85 m.p.h.

FANCIFUL FABLES



IN THE HEAT WAVE

"What luck! Here comes our electric fan." —Le Matin, Paris

Saskatchewan Fisheries

Commercial Fishing Carried On In Northern Part Of The Province

Saskatchewan fisheries showed an improvement of 18 per cent. during 1934 compared with 1933. Fish landed by the commercial fishermen of the province had a marketed value of almost $219,700, while in 1933 the catch was valued at slightly less than $186,500. In the preceding five-year period, 1928-1932, the annual marketed value averaged a trifle more than $375,000.

Saskatchewan's commercial fishing is carried on in the northern part of the province—in the Saskatchewan River and numerous lakes of various sizes, such as Lake Athabasca, Jackfish Lake, Turtle, Waterhen, and Peter Pond. Eight or ten different kinds of fish are taken in these waters but the whitefish is by far the most important. Out of the total 1934 catch of 4,087,000 pounds of all species, more than half, or 2,530,500 pounds, consisted of whitefish, and their marketed value was something over $162,000. Next to whitefish in importance come trout, with landings in 1934 worth $27,850, and then pickerel, pike, tullibee, and mullets. Other species entering into the commercial catch include sturgeon, ling, and gold-eyes.

A good deal of the Saskatchewan catch enters into local consumption but there are also shipments to points outside the province, including some export to the United States. Exportation of trout and whitefish to the United States from areas as far north as Lake Athabasca was an interesting development of a few years ago.

Related To Metis Leader

Brother-In-Law Of Louis Riel Dies In Manitoba

Louis Lavallee, Sr., brother-in-law of Louis Riel and lifelong resident of Manitoba, died recently at his home, St. Anne's Rd., St. Vital, a short distance from the place where he was born 83 years ago.

He was one of the two men who, after Riel was hanged at Regina, went west and brought the body back to Winnipeg for burial.

He was born in 1852, the son of Pierre Lavallee and Emerence Plante, on his father's homestead, the site of King Edward hospital, Fort Rouge.

Mr. Lavallee was educated at St. Boniface College and spoke French with a purity that was found remarkable by a Parisian professor who visited him a short time ago.

In 1875 he married Octavie, fourth sister of Louis Riel, and ten years later, when the great Metis leader was hanged. Mr. Lavallee and Charles Sauve were sent to Regina by a national committee of the Metis to bring back the body.

Always prominent in the activities of the St. Vital pioneers, he was one of the patrons of the Metis National Union and the Metis Historical Society.

He was active in public life, having been reeve of the municipality of Richot and secretary-treasurer of St. Vital school district for 27 years.

Cannot Go Against Nature

Those Who Try Will Never Accomplish Anything Worth While

Emerson's wonderful line, "Hitch your wagon to a star," is often quoted as though it simply meant "Aim high," but this was not Emerson's meaning. He meant that man, if he would accomplish his best work, must hitch to nature's forces, and make gravitation and all the star forces do his bidding. He must swing his hammer down and not up, so that the pull of the sun and the earth and the stars will supplement his human muscles. The farmer is doing this when he ploughs and sows, the miner is doing this when he delves for gold or coal. The preacher is doing this when he suits his address to the capacity of his audience. The teacher is doing this when he teaches in such a way that the child can understand. The man who imagines that he can force nature to go his way is a fool; he had better save his labor; he must go nature's way if he would accomplish anything.

Within His Rights

Shoemaker Took Back Shoes That Were Not Paid For

An elegant young woman strolled down the main street of Skoplje, Jugo-Slavia, attracting admiring glances from all she passed. Suddenly a man dashed out of a shop, lifted her off her feet, took off her shoes and set her down again to walk home in her stockinged feet. The assailant, a shoemaker, explained that the shoes had not been paid for, and he was tired of seeing his clients going about in comfort while he was on the verge of bankruptcy.

Recorded African Music

"Canned" wild music with as many as five simultaneous rhythms has been brought out of the African jungles. The music is recorded on hundreds of phonograph disks in possession of Mrs. Laura C. Boulton, University of Chicago anthropologist. She has just returned from a West African expedition of the Field Museum.

Inherited Food Traits

May Often Be Cause Of Otherwise Mysterious Deaths

Sudden death from mysterious causes runs in families and children of parents who are sensitive to particular articles of food, plant pollens, cold and other allergic substances should be considered candidates for protective measures. Contact with the materials to which they are sensitive frequently takes place with such lightning like rapidity that nothing can be done.

This message of warning was presented at the joint convention of the Canadian and American Medical Associations by Dr. George L. Waldbott, of Detroit in an address before the section of pediatrics. These unexplained sudden deaths have been called "thymic deaths" and are supposed to have been due to an enlargment of the thymus gland.

Dr. Waldbott presented evidence that these deaths are due to eating, inhaling or contact with some substance to which the body is particularly sensitive, producing allergic shock. Sensitization to heat and cold, mechanical stimulus and infection should also be considered as exciting agents, he said.

These deaths occur so suddenly that it has been difficult to trace them to failure of particular organs to function. In studying thirty cases of allergic shock thirteen were found to be due to food, five to drugs and five to inhalation, two to contact with the skin, three to cold and two to heat. Among the foods, eggs, he said, were the most common source, and among drugs acetylsalicylic acid. Dr. Waldbott reported one case in which allergic shock was brought on by a man bringing a small amount of egg in contact with a sore spot on his lip.

Will Last For Centuries

Clue Has Been Found To Paint Used By Indians

Mysterious Indian "spirit" pictures have given a clue to a paint which can withstand exposure to weather for hundreds of years.

The Smithsonian Institution recently announced that Dr. John P. Harrington, ethnologist, will visit southern California this summer to study the basic ingredients used in Indian drawings on mountain cliffs which still retain their original lustre 150 years after they were painted.

According to Indian legends, the pictures were painted by spirits of the dead. Investigation revealed that the work was done at night by medicine men.

On an expedition among the Mission Indians of southern California last fall, Dr. Harrington found that an oil pressed from the seeds of a rare species of wild cucumber was used in mixing the paint.

Dr. Harrington will try to find enough of these cucumber seeds to obtain a supply of oil for experimental purposes. From a chemical analysis, it may be possible to find out the remarkable element which enabled the crude Indian paintings to last through more than a century's diverse weather conditions.

The Indians obtained the oil through the simple process of crushing it out of the seeds with a stone pestle. Formerly these cucumber plants were fairly common all over the United States, but now they are a botanical rarity. The Indians obtained five colors—red, white, yellow, black and blue—by mixing the oil with clay and other minerals found in southern California.

Indian women also use the oil of this wild cucumber for a sunburn lotion. In spite of their red skins, the women burn readily when exposed for long periods to the summer sun. Apparently the oil has the ability of absorbing the harmful rays in the sunlight.

No Doubt About It

Town Got Plenty Out Of One Sheet Of Water

"This lovely sheet of water must be a great asset for the town," said the visitor. "Do you people get much good out of it?"

"We certainly do," replied the native. "Last winter we got an appropriation to deepen it. That came under the rivers and harbors bill. This spring we got another appropriation to drain it. That will come under the mosquito-control act. We now have hopes of getting a third appropriation to plant trees on it to keep down the dust."

Debt To Animal World

How many of our readers, we wonder, ever attempted to write down his debt to the animal world, taking into consideration food, clothing, service rendered by all beasts of burden in country, town and city, in peace and war, joy in the beauty of birds and their songs, and companionship with many kinds of animal pets.—Our Dumb Animals.

"I don't see why you look so happy? Don't you know Smith is planning to run away with your wife?"

"Sure. But why must he run?"

Building board is being made from garbage by a new process in Berlin.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The tri-centenary of the death of Champlain was observed in Paris with exercises emphasizing Franco-Canadian friendship.

Princess Mary, daughter of the King and Queen, has left the hospital where she underwent an operation June 4.

A decree by Adolf Hitler whereby the ministry of war is given permission to enlist foreigners in the German army has been announced.

The Daily Mail said experts are working on behalf of Imperial Airways, with the support of the government to complete a detailed plan for north trans-Atlantic service.

The London Daily Express says Germany now possesses a fleet of war tanks, despite the fact they are specifically forbidden under the Treaty of Versailles.

Want to buy an island? Fanning Islands, Ltd., has two for sale—the Fanning and Washington islands located 1,000 miles south of Honolulu—but they must remain British and purchasers must be British subjects.

The French government, facing a budget deficit of from seven to eight billion francs (approximately $462,-000,000 to $528,000,000) for the current fiscal year prepared to make drastic administrative economies.

U.S.S.R. press charged Japan's "deliberate provocations" along the Siberian border and Germany's preparations to attack European Russia placed the Soviet in grave peril of war.

It was learned that Hon. W. J. Roche, chairman of the civil service commission, has tendered his resignation to the government and it has been accepted. He will, it is understood, receive a gratuity of $7,500, one year's salary, on retirement.

Soldiers On Guard

American Government To Bury Many Millions In Gold

United States government gold valued at many million dollars will be buried in the middle of Fort Knox, Ky., where 1,300 soldiers are on duty.

Treasury draftsmen, it was disclosed, have been ordered to rush construction of a huge underground vault at the army post as part of the government's policy of removing monetary stocks from vulnerable coast cities.

Much gold now stored in New York and Philadelphia will be transferred to Fort Knox. Not long ago nearly $3,000,000,000 were sent from San Francisco to Denver. Rocky Mountains and the Appalachians thus will guard the precious bullion from any possible enemy invasion or mobs.

The government's gold stocks total more than $9,000,000,000.

Making Tour Of World

Dr. E. Cora Hind Will Write Special Articles During Trip

Dr. E. Cora Hind, distinguished newspaper woman, who was recently honored by the University of Manitoba, sailed from Montreal on the Duchess of York for an 18 months tour of the world. Miss Hind, whose ability as a judge of standing crops and of livestock has made her a noted figure in the Canadian West and earned for her an unique place in journalism will visit the agricultural countries of Europe as well as the new lands where fresh furrows are being broken, writing en route special articles for the Winnipeg Free Press, with which journal she has been for many years.

The Canadian Nickel

Finance Minister Would Like To Change The Design

If there weren't so many slot machines in Canada, Finance Minister E. N. Rhodes would change the design and size of the Canadian nickel. Pressed by Hon. W. D. Euler (Lib., North Waterloo) in the house to make the nickels smaller, Mr. Rhodes said they were in his opinion "one of the most hideous coins we have."

Because of the number of slot machines, telephones, for instance, he could not change the design and he hoped in the future it could be done, making the coins "more in keeping with artistic tastes."

New Powerful Ray

Nazi newspapers reported a new radio-active micro-wave had been discovered in Germany. Scientists declared the new ray was more powerful than the Hertzian rays and would be of great value in signalling the approach of ships. A ship coming into contact with the ray-beam would immediately signal its location through a loudspeaker installed on the vessel sending out the waves, it was said.

Pessimistic commentator says farming has been tough ever since the auto replaced the horse. It still looks back to its hay day.

Within a 50-mile radius of Spokane, Wash., are more than 90 fresh water lakes.

Loggers Trying Out Caterpillar Tractors

British Columbia Testing Latest Device For Harvesting Timber

Into the woods of British Columbia has lately come a strange new species. a race of monstrous mechanical cats—iron cats with seven steel tails, cats with the power of 80 horses, cats that can handle half a dozen huge logs as easily as you would lift a match.

They are the wildcats of modern logging, the caterpillar tractors that make old loggers rub their eyes and legislators deliver speeches on forest conservation. Here is the latest of a long list of devices invented by man to harvest the heaviest crop on earth, and it is born out of nearly a century of experience with the great timber of this coast.

First came the big ox teams, a dozen animals or more, dragging out logs over greased skidroads, snail-slow and ornery, developing the art of profanity to its highest recorded point among the old-time logging bosses of British Columbia.

Then the little donkey engine, ground-yarding slowly, painfully, tearing up the soil like a battle-field as the logs nosed into it on their way to the skidway.

Then the skidder, with its "sky line" and "bicycle" pulling logs in like clothes on a clothes-line, and the high lead, with its simpler cable, direct from a central spar tree to the log.

And now this new monster, the caterpillar tractor—the "cat," as the logger calls it—has invaded the woods with the roar of a huge engine and the uncanny skill of a living creature. It is only in its experimental stage yet, and no one can say what effect it is going to have on British Columbia's largest industry, but the loggers are giving it a chance to show what it can do in actual use.

Robert Filberg, who has pioneered in all logging methods and is now experimenting with this new machine, says that the cat is proving satisfactory on reasonably level ground, where it can operate, and probably as its technique is perfected will be more widely used. But, except in very limited areas, where it may be possible to remove one species of high-priced timber when the market does not justify cutting the remainder, it does nothing more than the high lead or any other method to preserve the forests. And even if it should be possible to log only a fraction of the growth, no commercial way has yet been found to remove the slash nor to save the remaining trees from blowing over when they are exposed.

In these problems the timber industry of British Columbia and the United States is making experiments now, but the results so far have not demonstrated that selective logging even with cats, is feasible, in the opinion of the provincial forestry administration.

Dies In Poverty

Hero Was Rewarded With Medals, But Could Not Get Work

They pinned medals on Salvatore Bracco, Italian-born American seaman, a few years ago for his heroism in two rescues on the high seas.

When the S.S. President Harding saved the crew of the stricken freighter Ignazio Florio in 1925, Bracco was the first into the lifeboat which took 38 men from the freighter just as it sank. He got medals from five cities and a scroll from Benito Mussolini for that.

Greater recognition came in 1929 when the S.S. America rescued the crew of the ship Florida off the Virginia Capes. First to volunteer for the lifeboat crew, Bracco directed the rescue work. Former Mayor James J. Walker gave him a medal for his heroism when his ship reached New York. Later he received the congressional medal of honor, two more medals from Italy and six from American cities.

Seaman Bracco died in New Jersey recently in poverty. Ill with heart trouble, Bracco had been supporting his wife and son on a weekly relief grant of $7.50. "Those who pinned medals on me and shook my hand wouldn't give me a job," he complained bitterly to his son a week before he died.

Driving Tests For Tourists

British Associations Have Power To Examine All Visitors

Mr. Hore-Belisha, British minister of transport, has now made the motor vehicle (driving licences) regulations, 1935, under which the R.A.C., the A.A., and the Royal Automobile Club can conduct driving tests of temporary visitors to this country.

Drivers are reminded that a licence will not be issued unless they can satisfy the council that they held a driving licence before April 1, 1934, or have passed the new driving test.

War Memorial Fellowship

Cecil Edwin Hall, Edmonton, was the winner of the First War Memorial Fellowship, $500, it was announced at Toronto recently by the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto. Hall is an honor graduate in physics of the University of Alberta.

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Agricultural Production

Given Chance Alberta Will Show What She Can Do

Alberta is the leading hog producing province in Canada to-day. After having stood second on the list, following Ontario, Alberta in the first 18 weeks of 1935 jumped into the lead, overtaking the banner province. We're selling now more than a million commercial hogs annually.

The next time an eastern banker or manufacturer tells you that people of Alberta are soil miners or one-crop farmers, politely tell him he doesn't know what he is talking about. Tell him that we would be the leading cattle producer and the leading sheep producer if we could find a market; that the fact that we don't stand at the top in these two classes of livestock is that we are already over-produced; that we could triple our production of cattle and sheep, and will do so, when the market offers an opportunity to sell them. Tell him also that Alberta in 1934 broke all records in butter production with 25,500,000 pounds of factory-made butter, and that British Columbia dairymen are complaining that Alberta is "dumping" surplus butter on the coast province.

Just give Alberta a chance—give her markets—and we'll show the finest job of agricultural production to be found anywhere in the world. What we've done in going into first place is only a hint of what we can do if we get the chance.—Lethbridge Herald.

Cavell Grave Neglected

Resting Place Of Martyred War Nurse Is Uncared For

Complaints that the grave of Edith Cavell, the martyred World War nurse, is neglected have aroused indignation in England. Visitors to Norwich declare that evidently no care is given it. Nurse Cavell was born at Swardeston, a village four miles from Norwich, and lies buried in Life's Green, close to Norwich Cathedral. Some time ago the public was aroused to protest against the scant attention paid to her last resting place, which many people from all parts come on pilgrimage to see. The responsible authorities, apparently the Dean and Chapter, took the matter in hand, but to-day fresh criticism is made of the condition of the grave. One observer declared that it is covered with rough gravel and seemingly had been a playground of dogs. On it lay the remains of a wreath of artificial poppies and a few bedraggled daffodils.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

SOUR CHERRY JELLY

3½ cups (1¾ lbs.) juice
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare juice, stem and crush about three pounds fuly ripe cherries. Do not pit. Add ½ cup water, bring to a boil, cover, and simmer 10 minutes. (For stronger cherry flavor, add ¼ teaspoon almond extract before pouring.) Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire, and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard ½ minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin at once. Makes about 10 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

STRAWBERRY FROSTING

2½ cups confectioners' sugar
¼ cup sweetened condensed milk
¼ cup fresh strawberry pulp
1 tablespoon lemon juice.

Stir sifted confectioners' sugar into sweetened condensed milk. Force enough strawberries through coarse sieve to make ¼ cup pulp; add with lemon juice to first mixture. Beat until smooth and creamy. Spread on cold cake. Makes enough frosting to cover top and sides of loaf cake, top of 2 (9-inch) layers or about 1½ dozen cup cakes.

Babies Like Blue Light

Does the baby cry? Turn on the blue lights to stop him! It doesn't work always, but that helps, Miss Josephine M. Smith, assistant in the University of Iowa's Child Welfare Institute, said at the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting at Minneapolis. Miss Smith, discussing experiments with various hues of lights on infants seven to nine days old, said the blue hue was best.

Actor Stops The Show

A comic singer wearing a hat of the Mussolini type caused a theatre to be closed by the police in the port of Braila, Roumania. His act contained an ironical song at the expense of Signor Mussolini, which was a considerable success—until the Italian consul heard of it. The following day the police closed the doors of the theatre.

Soft wood is often much harder than hard wood.

The common name of the cicada is "locust."



DON'T FORGET THE "CAT"

THE NEW HOUSEKEEPER (MR. BALDWIN): "Oh, yes, Mr. Bull, I'll see to the little dear! And I do hope you'll have a real good holiday, sir!"
—News of the World.

National Youth Administraton

United States Offering American Youths A Chance In The World

President Roosevelt has established a "national youth administration" to meet what he called a "great national need" by offering unemployed youth of the United States "their chance in school, their turn as apprentices and their opportunity for jobs."

The new agency will be under the work relief program. The president set aside $50,000,000 to be used in providing work, apprenticeships in private industry, in offering high school and college training for those between 16 and 25, and in giving relief to youths.

The new undertaking was put under the direction of Miss Josephine Roche, assistant secretary of the treasury, and Aubrey Williams, assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, works progress administrator.

Mr. Roosevelt, in announcing the plan to aid an estimated 500,000 of young men and girls, said:

"I have determined we shall do something for the nation's unemployed youth because we can ill afford to lose the skill and energy of these young men and women."

An average payment of $15 a month for youths on work relief was fixed; $6 a month would be given to those going to high school and $15 a month to youths in college.

Ran With The Hounds

Fox Used Great Cunning In Making Its Escape

During a meet of the Boyle Harrier's Hunt in northern Ireland, a fox broke cover and started across country, with the hounds following in full cry. Shortly afterward the huntsman noticed what he thought was a strange dog running in the midst of the pack, but on getting closer he saw it was a fox. The intruder kept with the hounds, which intent on hunting another fox, took no notice of it. When the hunt was passing close to a brush-covered hill the "visitor" suddenly bolted into the brush and disappeared.

Beaver From Germany

So they're carrying coals to Newcastle. At the end of a long journey from Hamburg, Germany, 40 nutrias, a species of beaver, arrived at Edmonton. They were imported for fur production in the land of the beaver.

When exposed to red or infra-red light, certain types of diamonds generate electricity.

Leprosy Cure

Report French Scientists Have Obtained A Positive Culture

Two French scientists have obtained a positive culture of the leprosy bacillus for the first time in medical history, it was announced before the French Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Albert Vaudremer, distinguished bacteriologist, aided by a young woman assistant, Mlle. Brun, presented the results of seven years' research to the academy. Their experiment resulted, for the first time since 1871, when the Norwegian scientist Armauer Hansen isolated the leprosy bacillus, in a positive culture of the deadly organism.

Dr. Vaudremer said the bacillus as cultivated in his experiments was agglutinated by serum taken from leprosy sufferers and that this serum destroyed within 24 hours the leprosy bacillus.

Fir Lasts Indefinitely

Perfect Log Estimated To Be Over 200 Years Old

Considerable discussion is being occasioned among foresters at Osafy Creek Camp, Oregon, by discovery of a large log of Douglas Fir nestling beneath the stump of a spruce tree which was approximately 185 years old.

The fir log was found to be in perfect condition and, in view of the advanced age of the spruce tree under which it was discovered, was estimated to be more than 200 years old. The discovery was hailed by many foresters as conclusive proof that, under suitable conditions fir timber will last almost indefinitely.

Scientists Interested

A 10-year-old boy who already is five feet tall and weighs 193 pounds, Anatole Vorobiev, the son of a collective farmer near Ivanovo, U.S.S.R., is exciting the interest of Soviet scientists. He possesses unusual strength, being able to lift weights of more than 150 pounds.

Dutch children are fortunate. They can now learn their geography by flying over the portion of Holland which is their lesson for the day. The government has put aeroplanes at the service of the schools for the purpose.

Czecho-slovakia's iron and steel industry is increasing production.

The world's oldest republic is Andora.



PATTERN 5374

Top your dress with handmade neckwear and you'll be right in step with Fashion's latest. With knitting needles clicking wherever one goes, you will be right in the swim if you knit your neckwear. If crocheting is your choice, the lovely lacy jabot will fill your bill. The round collar in perle cotton is knitted in a simple lacy stitch—points solid, the open part in a fagoting effect. The vestee with turn down collar is straight ahead knitting in a simple pattern that is repeated throughout. And the whole thing is made of two straight strips, so what could be easier? The crocheted jabot is in one straight piece joined at the center. It is lacy and has the flare that makes a jabot graceful.

In pattern 5374 you will find complete instructions for making the two knitted collars and the crocheted jabot shown; an illustration of them and of the stitches needed; material requirements.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JULY 14

NAOMI

(A Woman Of Faith And Courage)

Golden text: "A woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." Proverbs 31:30.

Devotional reading: Proverbs 31: 10-20.

Lesson: Book of Ruth.

Explanations And Comments

Elimelech and Naomi Leave Bethlehem for Moab, Ruth 1:1-5. To escape a famine in the days of the Judges, an ancient Hebrew family of Bethlehem, Elimelech and his wife Naomi with their two sons, left Canaan for the land of Moab, a land unloved by the Hebrews because it had blocked the passage of their forefathers through the desert and had allied itself with Midan against Israel.

The sons each married a daughter of Moab. Ten years passed, and Naomi and her daughters-in-law, Orpah and Ruth, were left alone, the father and sons having found their graves in the alien soil.

The Parting of Naomi and Orpah, Ruth 1:6-14. Naomi determined to return to her home in Bethlehem, and her daughters accompanied her a short distance on her way. Farewells seldom take place in the house in the East. When Naomi thought they had gone far enough to show fitting respect for her, she stopped to dismiss them. "Go," she bade; "return each of you to her mother's home," she urged: "Jehovah deal kindly with you as ye have dealt with the dead and with me."

"Jehovah grant you that ye may find rest, each of you, in the house of her husband," Naomi continued. The two girls wept and said, "Nay, but we will return with you to your people," but Naomi continued to insist upon their return, reminding them that she had no sons who could marry them. It was the law that the next of kin in the family of a dead husband who died childless must marry his widow. Again they wept aloud (Moffatt's translation) and Orpah sadly turned back. Ruth clung to Naomi.

Naomi and Ruth Arrive in Bethlehem, Ruth 1:19-22. The women of Bethlehem began to talk amazedly, and yet pitingly, it would seem, when they saw Naomi after ten years' absence. It was a severe ordeal for Naomi, and for the time being she became bitter, and accused God of dealing bitterly with her, for the contrast of her present condition with that of her happy past in Bethlehem was too great. She had gone away with a husband and sons, and now had returned without them. When the women exclaimed, "Is this Naomi!" she answered, "Call me not Naomi [Winsome, Pleasant], call me Mara [Bitter]." But sweetness and peace came again to Naomi.

Abandon System

Ontario Is To Discontinue Relief Work On Roads

Hon. Peter Heenan, Ontario minister of lands and forests and northern development, announced at Port Arthur at a banquet in celebration of the opening of the Great Lakes section of the Trans-Canada highway that the Ontario government will, in future, let contracts for its road building.

The relief camp system, under which jobless worked at highway construction, was at least twice as expensive as the method proposed by the government, he said. A mile of road could be built by a contractor, for half the cost of the relief camp system.

Under the camp system, Mr. Heenan said, with a $5 a month allowance for the men, a section of road in northwestern Ontario had cost $55,000. A contractor would build it for half that amount and would have paid fair wages.

Widely-Known Physician

Dr. McCrae, Brother Of Canadian Poet, Dies In Philadelphia

Dr. Thomas McCrae, widely-known physician and author of medical works, died recently in Philadelphia, weakened from an operation. He was 64 years of age.

Native of Ontario, Dr. McCrae was a brother of the Canadian poet, John McCrae, a lieutenant-colonel in the Canadian Army Corps. He was an associate of Sir William Osler.

For 23 years, Dr. McCrae had been professor of medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1927 he was physician to J. Ramsay MacDonald, when the then prime minister of England visited the United States.

An Expensive Habit

A city girl was passing her summer holiday on her uncle's farm.

On the day of her arrival she went with him to see his herd of cows.

The girl gazed with interest at the beasts, especially one that was chewing the cud.

"Fine animal, that one," said the farmer, following the direction of her glance.

"Yes, said the girl, "but doesn't it cost you a lot to keep her in chewing gum?"

To Fit The Crime

In England, says the Toronto Star, motorists convicted of reckless driving have their driving licenses suspended for two years. In Czecho-slovakia the policeman does not arrest a speedster and cause him to be fined. He stops the car, lets the air out of all four tires so that the speedster has to tarry a while and pump his tires full again.

All men are born free and equal, but most of them get married.

Little Journeys In Science

ATOMS

(By Gordon H. Guest, M.A.)

Many years ago John Dalton, an English schoolmaster, gave to science a very important theory concerning the structure of matter. This theory, which is known as the atomic theory of matter, assumes that every chemical element, such as oxygen, iron, or gold, is made up of small indivisible particles called atoms; that the atoms of different chemical elements have different weights, but those of a particular element are alike and constant in weight; and that chemical compounds, such as common salt and water, are formed by the chemical union of the atoms of different elements. Thus, an atom of sodium combines with an atom of chlorine to form the smallest particle, known as the molecule, of table salt, while two atoms of hydrogen combine with one atom of oxygen to form a molecule of water.

Recent studies of the properties of matter force scientists to assume the existence of particles still more minute than atoms; so Dalton's idea of the atom has been changed somewhat. The modern scientist believes that the atom is composed of tiny particles of negative and positive electricity, respectively known as electrons and protons. Although a proton weighs as much as 1845 electrons, its positive charge is exactly equal to the electron's negative charge. Each pulls as much as the other.

There are 92 elements and hence there are 92 kinds of atoms. Hydrogen atoms, consisting of only one proton and one electron, are the lightest. Uranium atoms are the heaviest, having 238 protons, and 238 electrons. In all atoms, the electrons are alike and interchangeable, like standardized bricks used in all sorts of buildings. It is believed that the electrons are revolving around the protons, which are located in the centre or nucleus, very much as the earth and the other planets revolve around the sun.

Under normal conditions the diameter of a hydrogen atom is estimated to be about a hundred millionth of a centimetre (2.54 centimetres equal 1 inch), which appears to be about twice the usual distance of its electron from its nucleus. The size of an electron is not known with accuracy but it is a very small fraction of the size of the whole atom. The nucleus, or central sun, appears to be still smaller. Thus an atom is largely a vacuum. It has been calculated that if the nucleus of a helium atom were represented by a pea, its two planetary electrons could be represented by two peas a quarter of a mile away. The electron of the hydrogen atom travels around its tiny orbit very rapidly, going, under normal conditions, about fourteen hundred miles per second. This means that it has to revolve seven billion times in one millionth of a second. These facts show that electrons and atoms are far too small for our comprehension; they belong to the world of the almost infinitely little. It is a marvelous fact that these tiny particles of matter, like the heavenly bodies, are never at rest.

The information concerning the structure of atoms has been obtained by the wonderful instrument known as the spectroscope, by X-rays, and from a study of such elements as radium, which are continually breaking down into other elements.

Secret Of Magic Sword

Weapon Of Serbian Heroes Was Made Of Nickel Steel

The old Serbian "heroes" of the Dark Ages, according to legend, were armed with "magic swords which cut through their enemies' armor." Now a mining prospector, examining ancient workings in old Serbia, believes he has discovered the secret of those "magic" weapons. They were made, not of iron, but of nickel steel. In an old working he came on a piece of metal which is probably the oldest piece of special steel in existence. In vain he tried to bore a hole in it. Finally he sent it to Vienna to be examined. Here again difficulty was experienced in piercing it and analysis showed that it was nickel steel of peculiar hardness. The circumstances under which this piece of steel was found suggest that it is at least 1,000 years old—that is, it was in existence 950 years before nickel steel was rediscovered.

London's Health Resorts

Two Districts Have Genuine Claims In This Respect

Not many people regard London as a health resort, but it is a fact that the Tower and Aldgate districts have genuine claims in this respect. Nor is the reason far to seek. Two tides of sea water come up the Thames daily, bringing with them ozonised air which blows along the broad dockland roads and strikes the City first at the Tower of London and Aldgate. Prevailing westerly winds apparently meet this tidal air higher up the river, with the result that many swanky districts do not enjoy the same salubrious atmosphere as some in the despised East End.—Glasgow Bulletin.

"A party platform is a mighty important consideration," said one statesman.

"Yes," replied the other, "a party platform in politics is a good deal like a bunker in golf. The rules require it, but you show your skill in avoiding it."

Boys are not as good sleepers as girls, according to tests made by an Atlanta physician. His conclusion comes after 150,000 hours of watching children sleep, by means of special electrical instruments.



Harvest Methods Compared

Investigation Is Carried Out At Three Western Universities

A comparison of various harvesting methods in respect to moisture content and grade of the grain has been carried out jointly in the chemical laboratories of the Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta under the direction of the Associate Committee on Grain Research. The members of this committee are officials of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, the National Research Council, Agricultural Colleges and other organizations. In this moisture and grade survey it was found that in various harvesting methods in parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in 1933 straight-combined wheat showed a much greater percentage of tough and damp samples than either stock-threshed or swath-combined samples. Of 246 straight-combined samples, 18 per cent. were tough and seven per cent. damp. Of 212 stock-threshed samples, 10 per cent. were tough and none damp, and of 184 swath-combined samples, 6.5 per cent. were tough and 0.5 per cent. were damp. With regard to the average grade of common wheat threshed by the various methods, there was a marked lowering of the grade between the early and late season samples, and in view of the conflicting results for two consecutive seasons, no definite conclusion can be drawn. As to durum wheat, results of the survey point firmly to the conclusion that stock-threshing is the best method for this class of wheat in Manitoba.

To Encourage Tourists

Regulations Allow Free Admission Of Furniture For Summer Cottages

A further development is seen in the policy of the Dominion government to encourage tourist traffic and summer residents in Canada. In amended regulations, Hon. R. C. Matthews, minister of national revenue, has provided for the free admission of furniture and household effects when brought in on their first arrival by non-residents of this country for use in furnishing summer cottages. This is conditioned on such effects having been owned by them for at least six months prior to first arrival.

Blue Laws Were Strict

The famous "blue laws" of Connecticut prohibited all housekeeping activities and cooking on the Sabbath. The law-bound colonial was forbidden to eat mince pie, to travel, to cut his hair, to shave his face, to dance, to kiss his children, to cross a river, or to play any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet or Jew's harp.

A Drought Resistant Grass

Ranchers at High River who are trying out crested wheat grass are finding it very satisfactory. At the middle of June it was knee high and heading out. It is drought resistant and almost as nutritive as Kentucky blue grass.



Friendly Banter

Humorous Speeches Heard At Dominion Day Dinner In London

A sparkling duel of wits between Lord Hewart, lord chief justice, and J. H. Thomas, dominions' secretary, marked the annual Dominion Day dinner in London. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian high commissioner in London, presided.

Proposing the toast to the British Empire, Lord Hewart first made an eloquent reference to what Pericles said about the Athenian empire, and then went on to discuss the merits of "the Rt. Hon. James Henry Thomas," who was to respond and who "seemed to enjoy conspicuous security of tenure in office."

He was known as Jim Thomas everywhere, declared the lord chief justice and a reasonable jury would regard that as a strong piece of evidence of character.

"How many other members of the present powerful government are spoken of like that?" asked Lord Hewart. "Did you ever hear anyone speak of Stan Baldwin. Did anyone ever refer to the chancellor of the exchequer as New Chamberlain?"

Lord Hewart finally summed up Thomas as one who was "at home equally with prince and peasant, bishop and billiard-marker. The British Empire is unlikely to slip off the rails while Jim Thomas is in charge of the train."

The laughter was quickly renewed when Thomas, in reply, alluded to Lord Hewart's reference to "Pericolese"—that was how Thomas pronounced it.

"I make a dignified protest on behalf of this company against Gordon Hewart's airy assumption that we know everything about classical history. A lot of people around me have been asking me who Pericolese was," he said.

"Gordon," declared Thomas addressing the lord chief justice, "you may be all right as a judge but you are no good as an after-dinner speaker. My first thought, though, after hearing you is thankfulness that my parents had the foresight to christen me Jim."

Sir Josiah Stamp, distinguished economist, proposing the toast to the Dominion, said he was looking forward to the time when Canada would play a tremendous part in international finance. Standing between the United States dollar and the pound, she would have immense influence.

Alluding to the establishment of a central bank in Canada, Sir Josiah said: "Those on this side who know how important a part this organization is destined to play, hope the Canadian people will give this financial novelty at least the benefit of any doubts they may entertain on the project."

Visits Old Home

Dr. Seager Wheeler Of Rosthern, Sask., Returns To Isle Of Wight

Dr. Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask., has achieved his outstanding ambition—to revisit his birthplace, "a humble fisherman's cottage at Blackgang, Isle of Wight," states a short item in the Overseas Daily Mail. "Didn't I get a thrill when I saw the Isle of Wight again. I could not keep the tears back. It is 50 years since I left, you know—yes, it's my jubilee, too," Dr. Wheeler is reported as stating to the correspondent who met him at Southampton as he landed from the Montrose.

Dr. Wheeler started out at 11 years of age as a newsboy, and later tried to join the navy, but was rejected on account of stature; so he came to Canada, where his work with wheat in later years and his five wheat championships at the International Grain show at Chicago have brought him world-wide renown. Now at 67 years of age he is having a well-earned visit to his old home.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Asking For Information

He was genuinely enthusiastic about the virtues of temperance, but his face made people doubt him.

Toward the close of his lecture, he squared his shoulders, held his rather large head erect, and said: "I have lived in this town all my life. In this town there are fifty-five public houses, and I am proud to say that I have never been in one of them!"

Then came a voice from the back: "Which one is that?"—Ottawa Citizen.

Carried Huge Crowd

Bring on the great Cunarder Queen Mary and the French supership Normandie, but the old and decaying Leviathan still hangs on to the record of having transported the largest number of persons on a single sailing. That was during the World War, when in one crossing there were 11,470 troops and 2,087 members of the crew aboard—a total of 13,548.

Licorice is used in fire extinguishers; it contains a saponin, or froth-production substance, which smothers the fire.

Sound travels four times faster through water than it does through air.

2106

The Lion Tamer's Secret

Trainer's Power Depends On Look In Animal's Eye

It's "the look in their eyes" that tells Clyde Beatty, animal trainer, just how close he is to the possibility of a deadly attack when twice a day he puts thirty or more lions, tigers and leopards through a circus act, according to a recent Associated Press dispatch from Cleveland.

Beatty says he can't explain just what kind of a look it is, but adds confidently, "Just the same, I can read it."

"Spectators often wonder," he said, "how I dare to walk away, back turned, from one of these animals only a moment after it has been roaring and raging with a desire to fasten teeth or claws in some part of my anatomy.

"Well, the answer is that I have the animal judged before I turn, particularly by the expression in his eyes. Yes, it's true I may some time make a mistake, but that is just a part of the business." And, with a grin, he pointed to the numerous scars he has received at various times when animals have attacked him.

Beatty also believes his own excellent physical condition has a lot to do with his success, particularly the agility of his legs.

"Fast footwork is just as important to an animal trainer as to a boxer or baseball player," he says. "When the legs slow down for an animal trainer, it means he must decrease the number of animals with which he works his act. The fewer animals, the less speed the trainer requires.

"I have worked with as many as forty-three lions, tigers and leopards, all in the same cage at the same time. So far as I know, that's an all-time record." Beatty admits his legs aren't all they used to be, however, since both of them bear the marks of teeth and claws, "which don't do my muscles any good," he explains.

Kipling's Early Works

Valuable Editions Sold At Auction In London

An auction sale of bound files of old newspapers, bearing the true first editions of Rudyard Kipling's stories of native Indian, civil and military life, was held in London recently. The lot offered included 27 volumes of issues of the Allahabad newspaper "Pioneer" and 208 issues of the "Week's News" of Allahabad, in which stories like "Plain Tales From the Hills" first appeared.

Letters of Napoleon sold at auction for $11,200, while an official report of his body's exhumation at St. Helena brought $230. Among other letters sold were some by Raymond Poincare, including condolences addressed to the Emperor of Austria after the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife at Sarajevo.

Find New Coldest Spot

Temperature In Oi-Mekon, Eastern Siberia Is Minus 102 Degrees

The coldest spot on earth has been moved from Verkhoyansk, in Eastern Siberia, which long boasted or apologized for its distinction. Soviet scientists have just decided that a place called Oi-Mekon, also in Eastern Siberia, is colder. Here temperatures lower than minus 102 degree Fahrenheit prevail. Water thrown from a bucket in Oi-Mekon freezes before hitting the ground, and instead of splashing breaks. According to many text books, Verkhoyansk was the only place in the world where mercury would freeze naturally.

Palace Ceilings Cracked

Crowds Viewing Royal Wedding Gifts Caused The Trouble

Ceilings in some of the rooms at St. James' Palace in England have shown alarming cracks lately. Experts decided that there was danger of their collapsing, and investigations showed that the trouble was caused by the immense crowds who went to see the wedding presents of the Duke and Duchess of Kent in the State rooms above. The floors have been strengthened with steel girders.

A Different Settlement

Father: "Git yer jacket aff, young mon, and come wi me."

Jock: "Yer no' goin' ter lick me, are ye, faither?"

Father: "I am that; didna I tell ye this mornin' that I'd settle wi' ye fer yer bad behavior?"

Jock: "Ay, but I thought it was only a joke, like whin ye telt the grocer ye'd settle wi' him."

Peace Garden

Transfer of 2,000 acres of Manitoba government land to directors of the international peace garden in the Turtle Mountain reserve was officially completed recently. The land will be utilized to extend the garden on the Canadian side of the international boundary.

Philadelphia has more individual dwelling houses than New York city and Buffalo combined.

WAS CONSTIPATED FOR 30 YEARS

Woman's Long Search for a Remedy

The trouble with most remedies for constipation, as this woman found, is that they give only temporary relief. Having at last found a permanent corrective, she writes to tell us about it:—

"For upwards of 30 years I was a victim of acute constipation. I tried practically everything that it was possible to try. I admit I was a chronic case, and every new remedy I tried helped for a day or two—after that I was just as bad as ever. Three months ago I took my first taste of Kruschen Salts, and every morning since, and every morning so long as I live, my first duty upon rising is my Kruschen. I honestly feel a different woman. My bowels act to the clock, and my friends remark how well I am looking. My only regret is that I didn't try Kruschen years ago."—(Mrs.) A. M.

Kruschen Salts is Nature's recipe for maintining a condition of internal cleanliness. The six salts in Kruschen stimulate your internal organs to smooth, regular action. Your system is thus kept clear of those impurities which, allowed to accumulate, lower the whole tone of the system.

Still Widely Read

People Have Not Lost Taste For Mystery Fiction

Prediction of literary prophets that the craze for mystery fiction was on the wane and would soon be ended does not seem to be working out that way. For the last half dozen years wise-acres in the book world have persistently stated that the modern detective story was losing ground, that its day was about done. The public, they said, had sickened on the diet of murder and horror which was being served up to it, and that other forms of light reading would take its place. Perusal of circulation cards in the public libraries does not bear out this opinion.

To-day the mystery story still remains one of the biggest sellers on the book store shelves. And it is most emphatically not because mystery fiction has improved. It hasn't. —Chatham News.

Always Remembers Queen

Many Human Traits Are Displayed By King George

In his recent address to Parliament, King George referred to Queen Mary not as "The Queen" but as "my dear wife." "I have been blessed," he said, "these five and twenty years by having my dear wife beside me."

King George is not alone the dutiful husband but the thoughtful one. At the recent Air Force dinner to the King he was served with some fine strawberries from South Africa. Calling the head water, he asked if he might have another order to take home to the Queen. "She enjoys these special treats," he said in explanation.

Such little human traits have deeply strengthened the hold the royal pair have on the affections of the people.

Government To Hunt Gold

Machine Bought To Save Gold Wasted In The Mint

The Canadian government is going to hunt for gold. It won't be in the far north, along fast-running streams or deep in rock-bound soil. It will be held right in the government's own mint.

Finance Minister E. N. Rhodes told the House of Commons a machine costing $110,000 was being established in the mint to wash cases which were suspected of carrying away 1,000 ounces of gold each year. The washing machine was expected to pay for itself in three years at the rate of $35,000 a year.

New Motive Conveyance

Los Angeles Inventor Has A One-Wheel Motorcycle

Walter Nilsson, 39-year-old Los Angeles inventor, rode his "unicycle", a one-wheeled motorcycle, through downtown streets recently. The invention is a wheel within a wheel. A one-cylinder motor drives the outer wheel forward.

Nilsson rode the "unicycle" 18 miles an hour. The inventor said with the addition of a pneumatic tire the wheel would travel 100 miles an hour. It now has a solid rubber tire.

The rider is inside the wheel, which is steered by a secret device.

Had Laugh On Inspector

Pompously entering a train at Chomutov, Bohemia, a ticket inspector examined several tickets and ordered the holders to change at once because they were on the wrong train. As he made his way through the cars he found more passengers he thought should move. Then one of them had a bright idea and asked the inspector whether he was not in the wrong train. He was.

During the course of an ordinary year, 8,000 marriage licenses issued in New York city are subsequently never used for the marriage ceremony.

Motor Vehicle Sales

Sales In Four Western Provinces Show Greatest Improvement

New motor vehicle sales in Canada in May amounted to 16,526 units, of which 13,832 were passenger cars and 2,694 were trucks and buses, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales for the five-month period numbered 56,100, which was 10,768 more than were sold during the entire year 1933. For the first time during the four years in which the retail sales of motor vehicles have been compiled, the Dominion total for May is smaller than the total for April. On the other hand, the increase in April this year over March was much larger than in any of the preceding three years. Retail sales of new passenger cars in the first five months of 1935 were 47,127, an increase of 32 per cent. over the corresponding period in 1934, while the gain recorded in sales of trucks and buses was 75 per cent. for the same period. Sales in the four western provinces show the greatest relative improvement over May, 1934, both in the monthly and the five-month totals. During May, 1935, Saskatchewan recorded a gain of 84 per cent. in new passenger car sales over May, 1934, while British Columbia, Manitoba, and Alberta follow closely with increases of 52, 42, and 36 per cent. respectively.

Production of automobiles during May totalled 20,765 units, a drop of 14 per cent. from the April output of 24,123 cars but still three per cent. above the 20,161 made in May of last year. For the first five months of 1935 production amounted to 95,584 cars compared with 68,179 for the same period of last year, exports amounted to 28,705 against 18,613 and imports were reported at 2,269 compared with 1,519 in 1934.

THE RHYMING OPTIMIST

By Aline Michaelis

THE DREAMER SINGS

Give me a star in the tree tops
And a willow tree by the wall,
Then you of the world can have your world
With its splendor and pride and all!

Ever the star has charmed me
As in deeps of space it has swung,
And the whispering leaves have brought me peace
With the little songs they have sung.

Echoes have reached me faintly
From the world which lies without,
I have heard of its subterfuge and pain,
Of its mazes of hate and doubt.

Give me a star for promise
And a tree to sing me to rest,
Then you who love toil and bitter strife
Can have my share of the quest!

Visits Ancestor's Home

Duchess Of Kent, Descendant Of Mary, Queen Of Scots

The Duchess of Kent is the first descendant of Mary, Queen of Scots, to stay at Holyrood Palace as wife of the lord high commissioner to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland.

An ancestor of the former Princess Marina of Greece was Frederick of Bohemia. He married a daughter of James VI. of Scotland, that son of Queen Mary who became the first King of Britain in 1603.

The visit was the occasion for brilliant scenes in the Scottish capital. Recognizing the Duchess as a leader of fashion, women attended the various functions at which the royal couple was present, attired in ultra-smart outfits. Costumiers and dressmakers reported a rush of business.

Enters Genteel Class

The breathless onion is almost ready to make its appearance on the cosmic scene, Lloyd Shanklin, G.C.-F.P., president of the United Brotherhood of Vegetarians, announced. Shanklin said the new onion was so different from the present tearful species that it didn't even taste like an onion. It is odorless and stainless.

China's first all-Chinese golf tournament in Shanghai was won by J. M. Tang, aged 49.

Babies and pianos would make less noise if grown people let them alone.

Historic Rock Blasted

30-Foot Lip Overhanging Gorge Slips Away

With flashes of flame and a rumbling that introduced a new note into the age-old symphony of the Niagara cataract, 2,000 tons of rock were hurled into the gorge at the foot of the falls at Niagara Falls, July 1st, as two explosions shattered part of Table Rock, famed look-out point at the brinks of the falls.

While a holiday crowd estimated at 40,000 persons viewed the brief spectacle from United States and Canadian sides of the river, 1,000 tons were blown into the gorge. Scenic beauty and contour of the falls was unaffected.

Preparations for the blast have gone on for a month.

Eighty-five holes, each 15 feet deep, were drilled into the lip which had a length of 150 feet and a thickness of 15 feet. Into each were placed three sticks of dynamite and five pounds of black powder after the holes had been dried by compressed air.

The ledge, estimated by parks commission officials to contain more than 5,000 tons of rock, was blasted because a 30-foot lip overhanging the gorge—the spot which came to be called Honeymoon Point, after visits of scores of honeymooners—was declared unsafe due to erosion.

Not A Recent Discovery

Ailing Indians Used Healing Sulphur Springs At Banff

Long before the coming of the white man the healing qualities of the hot sulphur pools at Banff, Alta., were known to the red men. It has been established that the natives lowered their ailing, by means of long thongs, into the water now known as the Cave.

Following the discovery of the Cave by William McCardel, Thomas McCardell and Frank McCabe in 1883, bathers descended a 45-foot pine pole ladder to reach the water. As the only means of ingress and egress was through a small hole in the roof this was often accomplihed, and particularly in the cases of the somewhat corpulent with a loss of a certain amount of epidermis.

Shortly after the discovery of the Cave, came that of the Upper Hot Spring; there, where the water flowed directly out of the face of the mountain slope, and at a higher temperature than at the Cave, a small "pond" was excavated, a pine branch "wickiup" placed at one end for dressing and undressing purposes, and despite the stiffer and longer climb to it, became the premier "cure" bath.

Great Aid To Buyers

Newspaper Advertising Helps People Who Purchase By 'Phone

Modern life is much different today from what it was a decade ago. To-day, a great deal of buying is done over the telephone.

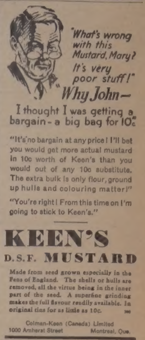
This, in turn, means that opportunities for purchases advantageous to the buyers are now almost completely centred in newspaper advertising.

The modern housewife knows what she wants, knows by brand name, and orders in that manner—because advertising has taught her how she should do it and why it is profitable for her to do so.

Imagine ordering from an unknown grocer "some breakfast food," "some bacon," "some coffee," "some bread"—and so on, as in the olden days before advertising became the powerful force it is to-day!

Seen But Not Heard

Giraffes have not a single vocal cord in those long necks of theirs, which is the reason they are like good little girls and boys and are seen, but not heard. For giraffes hardly ever make a sound.



Little Helps For This Week

The righteous shall be glad in the Lord and shall trust in him. Psalm 44:10.

The heart that trusts forever sings,
A well of peace within it springs,
Come good or ill,
Whate'er today, tomorrow brings,
It is His will.

He will weave no longer a spotted life of shreds and patches, but he will live with a divine unity. He will cease from what is base and frivolous in his life, and be content with all places and with any service he can render. He will calmly front the morrow in the negligency of trust that carries God with it, and so hath already the whole future in his heart.—R. W. Emerson.

He who believes in God is not careful for the morrow but labors joyfully and with a great heart. He must work and watch, yet never be careful or anxious, but commit all to Him and live in serene transquility; with a quiet heart as one who sleeps safely.—Martin Luther.

First Horseless Brigade

May Decide Future Organization Of British Army

The first horseless brigade in history has taken the field under its commander, Major-General H. M. Wilson, and has fought its first "engagement."

This experimental brigade may decide what the future organization of the British Army is to be.

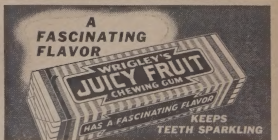
The elimination of the horse and mule has brought about a collection of steel substitutes varying in utility and speed from the pedal bicycle and motorcycle to the high-powered automobile and truck.

General Wilson and his officers will study the problem of the efficiency of cars and trucks in the replacement of chargers and mule teams.

Assistance For Fishermen

Fishermen will be able to obtain capital from the government at low interest rates on the same basis as farmers under a bill of which notice was given by Hon. Grote Stirling, minister of fisheries. It is proposed to make $300,000 available for loans to fishermen through the Farm Loan Board.

The spring flow of 23 rivers in White Russia is being studied to ascertain the power resources of Soviet Russia.





Warehouses At Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg

DRUGS

ENO'S FRUIT SALTS. Large size. Now 79c

ENO'S FRUIT SALTS. Small size. Price 49c

SWEENEY CURE. If you have a horse with a sweeney, use Kennedy's Sweeney Cure. It never fails. Per Box 50c

The Kennedy Drug Co.

Phone 7, DELIA.

Opportune Flour Mills

DELIA

Opportune Flour is always reliable, and is milled under expert supervision from wheat grown in your own district.

Opportune Flour is of high protein content, and consequently is of greater food value.

When you buy your flour at the Opportune Flour Mills you support home industry.

Custom Milling. Bran and Shorts always on Sale.

McKAY & GATES

PROPRIETORS

HAIL INSURANCE !

Can You Afford To Take a Chance This Year?

Every "hailed out" farmer without insurance to cover his loss realizes too late that he has invested time, labour and money without a thought to the protection of his profits.

BE WISE—INSURE EARLY

in Companies Represented by

Leslie Stephens

Local Agent, DELIA



Rush your order to "The Times" for an Advt. in these Classified columns when you have anything

For Sale, Lost, Rent, Wanted or Found

W. C. King

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Delia, Alberta.

Dates and Terms can be arranged with Wm. Gibson, Phone 28, Delia.

WANTED, NEW SUBSCRIBERS to THE DELIA TIMES. Subscription price is $1.50 per year, in advance; to Great Britain and the United States, $2.00.

ADVERTISE IN THE "DELIA TIMES," and find a buyer for what you have to sell.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. W. H. McDANNOLD, B.A., B.D.
Manse: 3rd Avenue

Sunday School	10 30 a.m.
Service of Worship ..	7.30 p.m.
Meeheehe	2.15 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.

Starland—Every second Sunday, 4 p.m

July 14—"The Authority of Jesus."

THE BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1935.

Wheat—	
No. 1 Northern	.59½
No. 2 Northern	.56½
No. 3 Northern	.51
No. 4	.45
No. 5	.36½
No. 6	.34½
Feed	.31
Oats—	
2 c.w.	.23
3 c.w.	.20
Ex. 1 feed	.20
1 feed	.18
2 feed	.16
Barley—	
No. 3	.20
No. 4	.17
No. 5	.15
No. 6	.14
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.17½
3 c.w.	.14
4 c.w.	.11
Flax—	
1 c w.	.99
2 c w.	.95
3 c.w.	.79

NEW POOL PRICES

Became effective April 1, 1935

No. 1 Wheat	.47
No. 2 "	.44
No. 3 "	.39
No. 4 "	.34
No. 5 "	.29
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	80 1/8
Vancouver	77 3/4

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of JANE HUNTER, late of Michichi, in the Province of Alberta, Widow, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the said JANE HUNTER, who died on or about the 16th day of April, A.D. 1935, are required to file with the undersigned by the 17th day of August, A.D. 1935, a full statement duly verified, of their claims and of any securities held by them, and after that date the Executors will distribute the assets among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to their knowledge.

DATED at Delia, Alberta, this 11th day of July, A.D. 1935.

SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MAYHOOD
Solicitors for the Executors,
Imperial Bank Building,
Calgary, Alberta. 28-29a

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon, .. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1935

DOMINION LEGISLATION

The seventeenth Parliament of Canada came to an end in Ottawa last week, and as may be gathered from the general news, a dominion election is expected to take place sometime in September.

Mr. Bennett, having no such a complication as Social Credit to embarrass him as has the provincial government of Alberta, is prepared, in spite of his recent ill-health, to face the people of the dominion on his government's record just as soon, after a breathing space for summer vacation as is possible. Parliament worked hard to clear up the large number of government bills, some of a distinctly advanced character, and the session closed with eighteen of these being given the royal assent by the governor-general.

To the people of Alberta the most important feature of this dominion legislation is undoubtedly the Wheat Board bill. The measure emerges from committee somewhat different in character than when first introduced, but the amendments reveal a spirit of compromise and a realisation of important factors which, although not satisfying some extremists, will result in the scheme being carried through with a minimum of friction. It appears the grain exchange will still operate and presumably the grain companies will carry on the same. The minimum price, to be fixed August 1st, is at the moment a matter of speculation; at present it is pegged at 80c., and opinions are expressed that it will be between 60 and 80c. In our view the former figure is decidedly too low to be of any real benefit to the western producers, and the government may yet see its way clear to maintain the peg at 80c. even at the expense of the well protected eastern interests. Too many years has the west been paying tribute to the "infant" industries of the east, and a more even distribution would seem to be in order. Mr. Bennett has realised the necessity of doing something to aid the wheat producers in what is likely to prove a serious situation in view of the crop prospects; while he is about the job, it would be well if he were as bold in action in this as he has been in other matters. Frankly, it has come now to the time when the wheat producers in Canada must be subsidised, as are their competitors in other parts of the world, in order to exist.

"If the post office department will not co-operate with us, we'll establish a postal service of our own in Alberta," said William Aberhart, Social Credit leader, during an address at Cardston last week.

Mr. Aberhart's declaration came in answer to a question regarding the establishment of a "just price" on articles sent into Alberta from mail order concerns through the mails.

The Social Credit leader said he thought postal credit authorities would co-operate with a social credit government; but should they not, an Alberta post office service would be set up.

This is perhaps one of Mr. Aberhart's schemes to cure unemployment! Why not go back to the old days of the pony express and help out the livestock industry in addition?

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS

We are always willing to publish letters of a constructive or controversial nature in these columns, and wherein a question is discussed logically.

This week we received a communication from a person who is not a subscriber (per a local business man), and further, who "refused" the Delia Times at the post office some time ago.

If it is the policy of the organisation to which our correspondent evidently belongs (and we have no quarrel with his opinions) to live and to let live, the least he is invited to do is to subscribe to the journal in which he desires to ventilate his views or grievances. Even printers have a glimmering notion of the idea contained in the phrase, "a just price."

We know the agonies of composition and we, too, experience the coy pleasure of seeing ourselves in print; but a line must be drawn somewhere, and the proprietor of the Delia Times has seen fit that it be drawn at over four closely written quarto sheets of MSS. sent in under the above circumstances and which he, in his turn, "refuses" to receive. Our correspondent will find his letter in the custody of the business man to whom he entrusted it.

Local and District

W. A. Low and son Bobby left by bus for Calgary on Saturday last.

* * *

Tom Rieger left last week for Edmonton, where he will attend summer school.

* * *

Mrs. Pete Neilson left on Sunday morning's train to attend the Calgary Stampede.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Walter McKay and family left on Monday morning for Calgary.

* * *

Marjorie Rowe, of Gadsby, is visiting her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs Ken. Harcus

* * *

Mrs. F. Chase and family left on Wednesday morning, July 3rd, to spend a vacation at Sylvan Lake.

* * *

Mrs. J. T. Armstrong and family are spending the holidays with her parents at Blackie.

* * *

It is reported that some of the young people are turning their superflous energy to destructive games during the holidays. Windows of the school were broken over the week end and it is understood severe measures will be taken in dealing with the culprits.

Mr. and Mrs. Jock Sinclair and family left for Calgary on their holiday vacation last week end.

* * *

Mrs. C. Lees and daughter Ada left on Saturday for a vacation at Lethbridge and other points south

* * *

Pete Thompson left on Sunday to attend the reunion of the South African war veterans held in Calgary on Monday evening.

* * *

Mrs. Dare, of Swift Current, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Reiger in Delia, and visited friends in Calgary during the week.

* * *

All members belonging to the Delia Wildrose Junior U.F.A. during the year 1931 are requested to attend a meeting on Saturday, July 13th, at 8 p.m., in the Rest Room.

* * *

Bert De Mott received his returns from the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, and was successful in all his subjects, having an average of 76 per cent.

* * *

Miss Evelyn Bigelow, dietician at the Drumheller Hospital, arrived home in Delia on Wednesday evening last to spend part of her month's vacation with her parents.

* * *

W. J. Barss has been repairing the roof of the Hamilton Hoy home which was damaged by fire last May. A new dormer and a new deck are among the improvements.

* * *

The C.N.R. No. 9 morning train came in about 12 noon on Wednesday last, and on Thursday at 9 a.m., there having been heavy rains in Manitoba with resultant damage to the track.

* * *

On Tuesday morning the bus was in trouble and came to a standstill, luckily, right at the entrance to the village. Frank Carswell turned out and got under and located a choked feed line perhaps too soon for the crowd of interested small boys.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Beckett and family, of Calgary, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Sprouse over the holiday. On their return to Calgary they were accompanied by Kenneth Sprouse, who will visit in Calgary for three weeks.

* * *

The weather during the past week has been all that could be desired for growing crops. There were heavy showers during the early hours of Thursday and Friday mornings and these were followed by sunny, warm days. On Saturday, the 6th, long heavy showers fell, during the forenoon, all round the district. At 2 p.m. an electrical storm broke and continued two hours, bringing torrents of rain. The weather has since been sunny and cool.

Junior Farm Camps

As a result of special grants made this year by the federal department of agriculture, junior farm club camps will be held at seven exhibitions in Alberta this summer, under direction of the Alberta department of agriculture and the various exhibition associations.

These camps are to be held at Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Camrose, Vermilion, Vegreville and Red Deer. Already many applications have been received from farm boys and girls to attend these camps.

Beets With Lemon Sauce

One pint beets, cooked or canned; one-half teaspoon salt, one-half cup sugar, two teaspoons cornstarch, one-half cup water, one fourth cup lemon juice. Cut the beets into slices. Mix the salt, sugar and cornstarch, add to the water, add lemon juice and heat. Boil five minutes, stirring constantly. Pour over the beets and let stand half an hour. Add one tablespoon butter, reheat and serve at once.

More Cigars and Cigarettes

An interesting fact in Excise statistics for April last is the large increase in the quantity of cigarettes and cigars entered for consumption compared with April of last year. Cigarettes numbered 367,428,910. Excise duty, $1,469,837. Cigars numbered 9,385,800, on which $27,879 was collected.

Mother: "Willie, why did you hit your little sister?"

Willie: "Well, mamma, we were playing Adam and Eve, and instead of tempting me with the apple, she ate it all herself."

We cannot tickle ourselves. The art of tickling depends on surprise. When we attempt to tickle ourselves the nervous system is already warned of what is about to happen, and the element of surprise is absent.

Our eyes blink because the eyeball needs cleaning. The muscles move the eyelids, and the eyeballs are washed by the secretion of the tear glands.

HEALTH

by [signature] M.D.

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

TEMPERATURE

"He has a temperature" is just one way of saying "He is ill." The temperature of the normal healthy body varies but slightly. It is at its lowest in the early hours of the morning, reaching its peak towards mid-afternoon. A temperature above normal is a fever which is usually due to some form of illness.

The human body is continually producing heat as the cells of the body burn up food to enable them to do their work. The heat that is produced inside the body is transferred to the blood.

It is quite obvious that there must be some satisfactory method for regulating the heat of the body; otherwise the body would be boiling hot in summer or freezing in winter instead of maintaining its constant even temperature.

Cold-blooded animals become cold and inert during winter. Life requires heat, and it is because man preserves the warmth of his body that he remains active the year round.

At this time of year, we are more interested in keeping cool than in learning about the effects of heat. On a warm day, the skin is flushed as the blood-vessels of the skin dilate so as to bring more of the blood close to the surface where it may get rid of its heat by radiation into the surrounding air.

If the body is very warm as a result of physical exertion, or if the day is warm and heat cannot be lost quickly enough by radiation, then we perspire. The evaporation of a fluid uses up heat and cools the surface off which it evaporates.

The sweat glands of the skin pour out the fluid which is to be evaporated. When we perspire freely, we feel warm, but actually the perspiration helps us to keep cool. The reason why we are most uncomfortable on a hot, muggy day is simply because it is difficult to radiate heat or evaporate perspiration on such a day.

The moral of all this is that on a very hot day, physical effort should be kept at a minimum. Light porous clothing allows the body to get rid of its heat. A free use of water helps to make sure that there will be no loss of body fluids on account of excessive perspiration Out of the sun is the place to be on a hot day if you want to keep your own temperature down to normal.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter

Depredations of Crows

It is our considered opinion that if many of the more desirable species of bird life are to be saved for the pleasure and profit of ourselves and posterity, that a more energetic and well-organised effort at conservation must be made than has yet been instituted.

Many factors influence the propagation of this bird life, such as drought, and overshooting of game birds; but a vast amount of evidence has accumulated indicating one of the most detrimental factors to be the depredations of the crow, and it is a factor concerning which something can be done.

That our citizens derive great enjoyment from our wild song birds and game birds is recognized by all, but as a valuable natural resource they are not so generally understood. Many people do not realize that they are a necessary aid to agriculture. Regarding the dollars spent by sportsmen in the pursuit of game, Mr W. G. Ross, President of the Regina Fish and Game Club, states in a recent article in "Kennel and Bench":

"Canada at least spends sixty millions, but only a small percentage of the people know about it or are aware that this is a real industry at their own doorsteps, which needs help by conservation and assistance in development."

This is a goodly sum distributed amongst our many citizens who supply the varied wants of this army of sportsmen.

Our own Jack Miner, of Kingsville, Ont., writing in the "Atlantic Sportsman", makes the following statements regarding the crow:

". . . but, to my surprise, they were not feeding their young on corn. As I held these old birds up by the tail as they breathed their last, they spewed up birds' eggs; I have seen as high as seven unhatched robins pour out of the mouth or throat of a dying crow, and the little bits of life were sometimes still squirming. Dear reader, the above is only a flash of the cruel, wicked, murderous ways of these black, old nest robbers. . . . I don't believe there were ten per cent as many then as there are today. . . . Moreover, I know that if one of these insectivorous or song birds were left to mature, it would do more good in ten minutes than a dirty, old crow would do in a day. Oh, but you sigh and say 'Jack Miner, are you sure that you know what you are writing about?

Yes, I am. I have tested it out. . . to the sportsmen and bird lovers of the continent let me hand this boiled-down sentence: Don't expect our desirable birds of Canada to increase until the crows are decreased."

In the light of such evidence, and of the observations which, you, yourselves, must have made in this connection, we ask your co operation in making the public acquainted with the facts of this urgent problem, and that you will use every means within your power to lessen the vandalism of the thuggish crow. Crow shoots, traps, and encouraging our rural school children to gather crow's eggs and young crows appear to be most effective avenues of effort.

A Splendid Gun Dog

Evolution of the Pointer

Among the 20 varieties of gun dogs, two are of special interest—the cocker spaniel and the pointer.

The popularity of the cocker, both in the home and on the show bench, is common knowledge. Alike in disposition and appearance he has everything to recommend him.

The pointer is in a different category. As a "home dog" he does not exist. Yet at the 1935 Cruft's Show a four-year-old pointer bitch brought herself and her breed into prominence by being judged "the best in the show." Cruft's, as everyone knows, is the world's premier dog show.

The name pointer is derived from the fact that this breed has the gift of scenting the presence of game some hundreds of yards away and "pointing" towards it, thereby warning the guns of its direction.

Although he is officially known as the "English pointer," there can be little doubt that his origin is traceable to Spain somewhere about the year 1490. At that time a gun of sorts was used on the Continent for shooting birds on the wing, and a breed of dog very similar to the pointer was employed for finding them.

It was not until the early eighteenth century that the Spanish pointer was introduced into England. In course of time it became necessary for the sedateness of the pointer—his somewhat slow and heavy working movements—to be quickened. With that object sportsmen of the 1820's crossed the Spanish pointer with the English foxhound, developing in due course a dog with the nose and point of his foreign ancestor, coupled with the dash and courage of the foxhound.

The result was that at the first field trials at Southill, in Bedforshire, England, in 1865, the most perfect dogs for the purpose had been evolved. Three years later a pointer bred by Sir Richard Garth, Drake, astonished everyone by his lightning speed, his amazing quickness in stopping on his birds and his certainty and staunchness. Here was a dog as fast as a racehorse or a greyhound, perfectly trained to work for the gun.

Remember the kettle! Though up to its neck in hot water, it still continues to sing.

